



A RECORD OF AGRICULTURE, LIVE STOCK, HORTICULTURE, BOTANY, AND THE KINDRED ARTS AND SCIENCES

Agriculture is the most Healthful, most Useful, and most Noble Employment of Man.—Washington.

Volume XXVII.

LOUISVILLE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1879.

Number 42

### KENTUCKY FARM NOTES.

**HARRISON COUNTY.**  
The Harrison County Sheep Breeders' Association has been permanently organized, with Mr. M. D. Martin as chairman, and Mr. J. A. McKee as secretary. See report in another column.—J. W. Martin raised an ear of corn which weighed three pounds.

**BOURBON.**  
Half a crop of potatoes is all they can hope for, is what Craddock says.—Court day at Paris last week: 250 cattle sold at 2c to 3½c; 200 mules sold: broke, \$57 to \$93 per head; 20 aged mules \$128 per head; 19 aged mules at \$99.50.—W. H. Currant has rented 137 acres of the Capt. Geo. Moore farm on Clay pike, at \$4 per acre.—The *Kentuckian* is informed that the damage and loss to the corn crop in Bourbon by the wind and rain in August will amount to 10,000 bushels.—Incendiary fires destroyed \$1,500 worth of hay, grain, etc., for John Arnold, near North Middletown.—T. J. Redmon bought of W. Rogers, Cane Ridge, 100 yearling ewes at \$6 per head.—O. A. Gilman is buying good, heavy fat sheep, November and December delivery, at 4¼@4½c.—John McClintock, Millersburg, raised a pumpkin weighing 107 lbs.—H. P. Thomson sold at Paris court 8 mare mules, 15½ to 16 hands high, at \$120 to \$160 per head.

**CLARK.**  
Three dollars and fifty cents per cwt is what the *Democrat* says feeders are paying for 1,200-lb cattle.—Norvell Benton, Wade's Mill, sold four cows and heifers at \$2 per cwt for cows, and \$2.50 for the heifers.—S. F. Moore, Wade's Mill, has sold a lot of hogs, future delivery, at \$3.75 per cwt.

**FAYETTE.**  
Mike Huffman, of the Dog Fennel neighborhood, claims an average yield of 300 bushels of sweet potatoes per acre.—Mr. Wm. Hearne has sold to Colonel Bruce, of New York, a Tom Bowling colt for \$250.—Six cents per shock, 16 hills square, is the price the Fayette farmers paid for cutting corn.—The General Bryan farm of 384 acres sold at public auction to Judge John H. Phelps, at \$58 per acre.—John Hambrick has rented of H. Cleveland a farm of 130 acres, near Slickaway, for next year. Price, \$750.—At a sale near Slickaway last week, old corn sold for \$3 per barrel, and new 80¢@95¢ per shock in the field.

**JESSAMINE.**  
The *Journal* says 50 to 60 sheep were killed on the farms of Hon. G. S. Shanklin and Wm. McDowell last week.—At the sale by John Portwood 80 grade sheep sold in lots at \$3.80 to \$5.80 per head; a lot of ewes and wethers at \$1.75 to \$3; hogs 2½c to 3c; corn 55c to 65c per shock; the farm of 218 acres, 35 acres cliff land, bought by Dudley Portwood at \$35.05 per acre.

**SCOTT.**  
Georgetown Times: Ed. P. Gaines has bought 60 mule colts at an average of \$50 per head.—Al. Crumbaugh rented for next year the farm on which J. V. Prewitt is now living, 154¼ acres, for \$850.—Sale of 2,000 bushels barley at Payne's Depot at 76c.

**SHELBY.**  
Mr. W. W. Hall has bought Al. Shepherd's farm of 202 acres near Harrisonville, at \$18.25 per acre.—Hardin Magruder, says the *Sentinel*, has produced a pumpkin 27 inches long, shaped like a feather bed tied in the middle.—F. A. Byars, near Simpsonville, sold to Messrs. Dunham, &c., of Middlesex, Connecticut, 570 head of common ewes and 30 head of Southdowns and Cotswolds.

**NELSON.**  
Record: Charles Porter sold to Thomas Smith forty hogs, averaging 262 lbs, at \$3 per cwt. Wm. Sisco, near Bardstown, has a vine with 28 fine pumpkins growing on it, besides four pulled.—At a sale near High Grove last week, corn sold at 35c per bushel.—S. D. Hinkle has rented for another year the farm on which he now lives, 420 acres, near Bloomfield, for \$900.

**HENRY.**  
The *Constitutionalist* is informed that much tobacco was cut too green, and is rotting.—They are talking about a tobacco drying house in Eminence. Anything is possible that hangs on Eminence enterprise. They'll have it.

**MADISON.**  
About 800 cattle reported on Richmond market last court day. Good home raised cattle sold at 3c to 4¼c. Kentucky and Tennessee common cattle brought 2c to 2½c; common sheep, \$1.30 per head.—Corn sells in Madison at \$1.20 to \$1.50 per bbl in the field. A tract of land of 171 acres, on Muddy creek, belonging to heirs of Elvira Shearer, was sold for \$2,000. Its value consisted chiefly of the cedar timber on it.

**MERCER.**  
D. C. Terhune received, on October 1, a lot of sucking mules, which the Harrodsburg *Observer* calls a "boss" lot. They were fifty-nine in number, all mares, the smallest thirteen hands high, and they averaged \$39.55 per head.—A. S. McCann raised this year, as a second crop after rye, on a hundred

acre field, 600 bushels buckwheat, 15,000 bushels German millet seed, and 100 tons millet hay.—The late sales of land in Mercer were at lower prices than was expected. The *Observer* thinks the McCann place of 530 acres was worth \$70 per acre, when it brought only \$54.30. Defect in title, though, affected the price.

**GARRARD.**  
Mike Flannery, Hyattsville, sold Colonel Duncan, of Madison, 55 1,305-lb feeding cattle at 4c.—Jas. Wood bought the Burrows place, 100 acres, on Sugar creek, for \$1,600.

**LINCOLN.**  
A. H. Hale sold 106 mountain wethers at \$3 per head.—J. P. Terhune's farm of 92 acres near Moreland Station, sold last week at public auction at \$11.30 per acre.—G. W. Alford, who, the *Intelligencer* says, is one of Lincoln's most reliable traders, has bought a lot of thoroughbred cattle to ship to Talladega, Ala.—Engleman's Mill: Corn is selling in the shock.—G. R. Engleman sold his farm of 110 acres, to Spencer Hubble, at \$45 per acre.

**MARION.**  
The *Standard* reports sale of W. A. Hill's farm of 200 acres, near St. Mary's, to B. F. Mattingly, at \$8.45 per acre.  
**GREEN.**  
Mr. T. B. Marshall reports to the *Green River Press* that he has pulled 7,000 watermelons the present season, which averaged him 8c, or \$560.—Tobacco cutting and sorghum making are the order of the day in Green.

**TAYLOR.**  
*Green River Press*: Hogs are dying of cholera in parts of the county. Mr. Andy Berry lost sixty, and James Sharp lost several.—Dogs killed seven of John Bevers' sheep lately.

**MASON.**  
The *Enterprise* says Mason county lands are booming. Good improved farms sell at \$75, \$80 and \$90 per acre.—"Uncle" Calvin Bland, who has raised sixty corn crops, says this is the most abundant crop season in Mason for half a century.—Mr. S. M. Poyntz, of "Jersey Farm," took three first premiums, and one second, on his Jerseys shown at the St. Louis fair last week. All on bulls.

**DAVIES.**  
The fair held at Owensboro last week was the best one held in Davies for several years. We notice that on stemming tobacco Peter Crump got first and J. K. Moore second premium; on cutting tobacco C. G. Duncan took first and Peter Crump second.

### LIVE STOCK SALES.

Messrs. T. W. Samuels & Sons, breeders of Cotswolds and Berkshires, Deatsville, Ky., furnish us with the following list of late sales of stock. The aggregate is over \$1,900, and prices good:

J. R. Huston, Dayton, O.—One aged ram, \$50.  
G. Duvall, High Grove, Ky.—One grade ram, \$10.  
S. P. Stiles, Bloomfield, Ky.—One ram lamb, \$25.  
E. L. Bridwell, Fairfield, Ky.—One yearling ram, \$10.  
Mr. Hall, Shelbyville, Ky.—One yearling ram, \$75.  
Ed. C. Legg, Kent Island, Md.—One aged ram, \$150; two yearling ewes, \$100.  
J. H. Huber, Huber's Station, Ky.—One yearling ram, \$10.  
J. C. Woodrige, Pitts Point, Ky.—One aged ram, \$10.  
Eugene Barrow, Bayou Sara, La.—One yearling ram, \$150; four ewes, \$200; fifty grade ewe lambs, \$300; one riding mare, \$150; two sow pigs, \$25.  
C. H. Barrall, Shepherdsville, Ky.—One yearling ram, \$10; seven grade ewe lambs, \$42.  
W. H. Hayes, Bardstown Junction, Ky.—One yearling ram, \$65.  
J. W. Ellis, Hillsboro, Ind.—One ram lamb, \$70.  
J. G. Glasscock, Hillsboro, Ind.—One yearling ram, \$100; three aged ewes, \$175.  
R. M. Barbour, Oxford, O.—One yearling ram, \$65.  
Ensminger Brothers, Danville, Ind.—One yearling ram, \$60.  
O. J. Sharer, Crawfordsville, Ind.—One yearling ram, \$75.  
Daniel Brown, Rushville, Ind.—One yearling ram, \$40.  
J. J. Hill, Bowling Green, Ky.—One yearling ram, \$70.  
James M. Barlow, Greensburg, Ind.—One yearling ram, \$75.  
S. W. Dunyan, Franklin, Ind.—One ewe lamb, \$50.  
Wm. R. Brown, Bloomfield, Ky.—One boar pig, \$10.  
A. L. Whiteside, Bloomfield, Ky.—One boar pig, \$10.

### STATE AGRICULTURAL BUREAU—WHAT IT SHOULD BE.

The following is the conclusion of a long article in the *Maysville Enterprise*: "The present commissioner, Colonel Bowman, has not yet issued his annual report, and we know nothing of the plan of the work, but it is very likely to be modeled on the plan adopted by his predecessor. At any rate, he has made no improvement in the style of the monthly crop reports furnished the press. One of these reports appears on the fourth page of this sheet, and it is difficult to see what excuse can be made for the expenditure of several hundred dollars every year in their preparation. In many States all the leading newspapers publish fresher, more complete and more reliable reports of the crops, and, giving statements from individual counties, they are more useful.

"The monthly crop reports we must regard as a failure; the annual reports of the bureau have made that institution a laughing stock, and it is time now that it attempt something practical. In the first place, the bureau should devote its attention to the widest possible diffusion abroad of information about Kentucky. A neat pamphlet of about sixty pages, with a good map showing all the counties, can be made to contain a vast deal of matter relating to our farming lands, climate, crops, transportation, low taxation, common schools, churches, timber, mineral resources, and how to reach the State from all parts of the world.

"We don't want a learned geological description, or a book of attempted fine writing, but a small compendium of facts of general interest, which can be printed by the hundred thousand and scattered broadcast. Kentucky neglects her interests so long as she allows the swelling tide of immigration to flow by her without receiving a share, and the State must be advertised before it can be known by the class we wish to secure as citizens.

"Then, when another annual report appears, we want to know what crops are grown in each county, what lands and rents are worth, what wages are paid, the cost of crops and the profits of farming. We want to know how much coal and iron are mined in the State, and how much is imported; the cost of mining, wages paid miners, and their cost of living. We want to know what manufactures exist among us, what capital is invested, and the annual products. We want to know the cost of building and conducting railroads and turnpikes, and a great many other facts which will enable us to compare our condition with neighboring States. The officials of other States publish such information, and why not Kentucky?

"But there is enough work for one bureau to attend to the development of our farming interests, such as the introduction of fertilizers, the improvement of live stock and crops and the promotion of agricultural education, and we are in favor of separating from the duties of the commissioner of agriculture all other matters, and establishing a bureau of statistics, which, in connection with other State offices, will be able to publish an annual report sufficiently complete to be regarded as a yearly census of the State."

**WHAT NOT TO KILL.**—The French minister of finance has done a good deed in causing a placard to be posted, which it would be wise for citizens of all countries to have before their eyes. It tells farmers, sportsmen, boys and others what creatures not to kill, as follows:

Hedge-hog—Lives mostly on mice, small rodents, slugs and grubs—animals hurtful to agriculture. Don't kill the hedge-hog.

Toad—Farm assistant; he destroys

twenty to thirty insects per hour. Don't kill the toad.

Mole—Is continually destroying grubs, larvae, palmer worms, and insects injurious to agriculture. No trace of vegetation is ever found in its stomach. Don't kill the mole.

Birds—Each department loses several millions annually through insects. Birds are the only enemies able to contend against them vigorously. They are the great caterpillar killers and agricultural assistants. Children, don't disturb their nests.

Lady-bird—Never destroy, for they are the best friends of farmers and horticulturists, and their presence upon aphid-ridden plants is beneficial.

### FINANCIAL.

We append an extract from a circular just issued by the Merchants' National Bank, Louisville, in regard to the business outlook, both present and future:

"The renewal of activity in commercial and manufacturing interests, which was clearly indicated by the incoming of this year, has been showing such a constantly increasing volume of business, that there can no longer be a reasonable doubt that the depression of past years has at last given way to an era of prosperity, which promises to be unprecedented in the former history of the country."

**SILVER DOLLARS.**—One thousand million silver dollars thrown into circulation would only allow twenty dollars each for every inhabitant of the United States, while there are plenty of persons who would not grumble if each one had several thousand of them. Instead of coining thirty million of silver dollars a year and hoarding them in the treasury, there should be three hundred million coined every year and at once paid out, so that every one may have a chance to lay by something for a rainy day. Nothing is so nice to hoard as a big, round, bright silver dollar. If one had a hundred of them laid by in an old stocking, there would be no fear of hard times for that person. We all feel rich when we have a lot of silver dollars jingling in our pockets.

**FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.**—A Washington letter says: Mr. Gilfillian, Treasurer of the United States, being asked what ground there is for complaints shown him in the newspapers, as to scarcity of small notes, likewise bronze pennies, responds by saying, "There are no grounds for complaint as against us in the office. All the merchant or business man who needs more little small notes has to do is to send his draft to the assistant treasurer at New York, pay express charges, at the rate of about fifty cents per thousand dollars, and he'll get all the small notes he wants. As to the bronze pennies, they seem to have had a halt at the mint, where they are devoting all their time to the coining of the silver dollar." In this connection it may be well to mention that all over the country there is an expression in favor of renewing the printing and issuing of fractional currency. In every view it is preferred to the small coin.

There are many kinds of business in which remittances by mail for the purchase of articles worth less than a dollar, where the trade with would-be customers can not be had, because the latter can not, of course, remit in coin. However, it is not necessary to enumerate the many inconveniences suffered for lack of a fractional currency. A bill was introduced last winter in Congress providing for the resumption of fractional currency. The measure had the approval of nearly everybody, but failed for reason of bungling management upon the part of Butler and others, who were themselves in favor of fractional currency.

### WOOL GROWERS' CONVENTION.

The wool growers' convention was called to order at Cynthiana, Ky., September 24, by the chairman, M. D. Martin.

Minutes read and approved. A motion was unanimously carried to make this a permanent organization, with the name of "The Harrison County Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association." J. A. McKee was elected secretary, and M. D. Martin re-elected to the chair; N. B. Wilson was elected vice president.

A series of resolutions were offered by a committee appointed at the last meeting, as follows:

"First—It shall be the duty of every member of this association to solicit membership, and list wool in connection with special committee, to be graded and then sold in spring of 1880, on any day that may be fixed by the membership.

"Second—There shall be a committee of —, appointed by the membership; their duty shall be to receive all wool; superintend the classification; employ a clerk, and a competent grader, and rent a place for handling wool and sell it subject to instructions given before the wool is delivered to the committee.

"Third—When the wool is listed, graded or reported to said committee, no member will be allowed to withdraw it without the consent of the committee.

"Fourth—All expenses of handling or of selling, shall be borne alike by all who list wool.

"Fifth—The sale shall be made by sealed bids upon each grade, separately, and bidders shall get only the grade of wool he bid highest on above all other bidders; but when two or more bidders tie bids, the tie bidders shall be held as buyers unless some person will advance upon bids made.

"Sixth—If there should be any gain or loss in receiving and selling weights on any grade of wool, said gain or loss in weights shall be shared alike in each grade of wool by those having wool in such grades as gain or lose weight.

"Seventh—This committee shall have full power to sell wool or reject all bids if not up to the market."

Signed by the committee, W. B. Reneker, L. Drane and James W. McKee. The resolutions were adopted and the committee discharged.

James B. Odor, Charles L. Talbert and William Victor were appointed a special committee to solicit membership, after which was had an interesting discussion on breeding, feeding, etc., also a pleasant and cheering talk from A. J. Morey.

It was moved to offer a copy of these proceedings to our county papers for publication, with the request that the agricultural press of Kentucky aid us in our endeavor to improve in this branch of agriculture.

Adjourned to meet at Connersville, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Saturday, the 1st day of November, 1879.

**LITTLE Sam** Easley made a narrow escape last week. He was in Mr. Clay Rice's barn, when some of the timbers gave way with about two thousand sticks of tobacco, catching him on the ground, where he remained at least fifteen minutes before he could be released.—*Eddyville Mirror*.

An old poultry raiser, who believes in milk for fowls, says: "It is both meat and drink. Some of the finest chickens I ever saw were raised upon the free use of milk with their food. Hens lay as well, or better, when furnished with this than upon any known article offered them."

"Woman is a delusion," said a crusty old bachelor in our sanctum recently. Snodgrass retorted, "Well, man is always hugging some delusion or other."



## THE HOUSEHOLD.

## MY GIRL.

A little corner with its crib,  
A little mug, a spoon, a bib;  
A little tooth so pearly white,  
A little rubber ring to bite.

A little plate all lettered round,  
A little rattle to resound;  
A little creeping—see! she stands!  
A little step 'twixt outstretched hands.

A little doll with flaxen hair,  
A little rocking chair;  
A little dress of richest hue,  
A little pair of gaiters blue.

A little school, day after day,  
A little schoolma'am to obey;  
A little study—soon 'tis past,  
A little graduate at last.

A little muff for winter weather,  
A little jockey hat and feather;  
A little sack with funny pocket,  
A little chair, a ring and locket.

A little white to dance and bow,  
A little escort homeward now;  
A little party somewhat late,  
A little lingering at the gate.

A little walk in leafy June,  
A little talk while shines the moon;  
A little reference to papa,  
A little planning with mamma.

A little ceremony grave,  
A little struggle to be brave;  
A little cottage on a lawn,  
A little kiss—my girl was gone!

—American Cultivator.

## CLARISSA'S CHOICE.

[Continued.]

"You mean she will probably accept him a second time?"

"Accept him! Nonsense, sir; she will reject him, and that with scorn—with scorn!" says the major, flushing with indignation.

A month renders the Carews very intimate with their landlord—which is hardly to be wondered at, as scarcely a day passes without his coming to Weston, avowedly to sit with George, but in reality to see Clarissa.

Now, he does not even care to conceal from himself the fact that his early admiration for her has deepened into love. Yet his attachment causes him only unhappiness, having in it all the elements of disappointment to come, Clarissa, apparently, being utterly indifferent to it. She is very sweet, very gentle, and treats him with all the kind familiarity of a sister, but even he can not deceive himself into the belief that there is anything sentimental in her regard.

One evening toward the close of this month, Dugdale happens to be dining at the lodge. He has dined there often of late, young Carew having taken an enormous fancy to him, being, indeed, almost lost spirited when he is out of his sight. All through dinner Clarissa has been singularly *distraite* and meditative; there is a far off look in her clear gray eyes, her lover is quick to mark. Strolling in the garden with her, later on, through the warm, sweet, wooing July air, he suddenly breaks the long silence by saying:

"How quiet you are this evening. Has anything vexed you—disturbed you?"

"Have I betrayed myself even to you?" she says, with a smile, and a rare faint blush. "No—yes—I confess it; I should not be disturbed, but I am—in that lies my self-control. It makes me angry with myself to know that I am annoyed, but I can not help it. I heard to-day Sir Wilfred Haughton is coming home to-morrow!" Her voice had fallen slightly.

"Yes, I know," He has turned his face away from hers.

"Of course you have heard all that old story," she says, quite calmly, but with another blush so vivid as to bring tears to her eyes. "It seems very old now. Every one knows it; that thought was very bitter to me just at first, but now I scarcely seem to mind it, and you are so good a friend I can speak to you about it. It is very disheartening, is it not, with a little constrained laugh, "that after all one's inward lectures, one should find one's self as far from indifference as ever?"

Mistaking her meaning altogether, he winces perceptibly.

"Does his coming distress you?"

"Yes," slowly, "it distresses me; and yet I can not say whether it makes me glad or sorry. After all, he was an old friend, before—before anything foolish occurred between us. I do not forget that."

"No doubt he has, long ere this, repented his crowning—nay, his *only* act of folly." They have got down to the wicket-gate by this time, that leads into the haggard, and he, leaning his arms upon it, continues, always with his eyes turned from hers, "What if he is coming home because the first and best love is still strong within him? It may be that he is coming to gain forgiveness."

"Oh, no, no!" shrinking, "I hope not. That would be terrible. I hope not! But, with an effort, "it is impossible."

"I think it so utterly possible, that I am almost sure of it," says Dugdale, who takes a savage pleasure in piling up his own agony. "No man, under the circumstances, would elect to come to the place again, unless with such an object."

"You frighten me," she says; and then she sighs and brushes back her soft hair impatiently from her temples. "Would you act so in such a case?" she asks, presently in a slow, dreamy tone.

Then he turns to look at her, and their eyes meet. The tender silence of coming night is all around. The faint, melodious lowing of the oxen in the far-off meadows alone breaks the stillness of the evening that is dying with such lingering sweetness.

"I can not answer that question," returns he, a little unsteadily; "I could not picture myself in such a case. Had I dared to love you it would have been with such a love as would have lasted to my dying day."

Silence again. She has grown very pale, and the hand that trifles with the huge bunch of crimson roses so lately plucked is trembling slightly. The cows are coming slowly toward them through the cool, deep grass; the birds, high over their heads, are twittering drowsily a last good-night; George's voice from the veranda calls to them to return.

"You are thinking of the past?" says Dugdale, hurriedly, taking one of the roses from her.

"Yes—and of the future," she replies, in a troubled tone.

"Clarissa! you still love him?"

"How shall I tell," returns she, with a touch of passion. "I have so long brooded

over my unhappy story—so often told myself I shall never again—" She pauses abruptly. "I want to see him," she says, after a slight hesitation.

"Naturally," with some bitterness.

"No, you mistake. I want to see him," slowly, "because, when I do—on the instant—I shall know."

"Know what?" eagerly.

"My own heart," replies she, somewhat sadly.

Three days later, walking along the quiet road that leads to Weston, Clive Dugdale comes upon Clarissa and a stranger, evidently in earnest conversation. Even from the distance he can see the stranger is Sir Wilfred Haughton, and that he and Clarissa are on friendly terms. It is plainly, however, a chance encounter, because Haughton's horse is standing beside him; and even as Dugdale, with a beating heart, marks all these facts, they shake hands, and Haughton, mounting again, rides briskly away.

As Dugdale comes up with her, Clarissa turns gladly to greet him, with a bright smile. Her face is delicately flushed; there is an unwonted brilliancy in her eyes; she is altogether a changed, and even a lovelier Clarissa than usual.

"That was Sir Wilfred?" remarks he superfluously, regarding her curiously—jealously.

"Yes," still smiling.

"Your very first meeting with him has wrought a wonderful change in your appearance. You are pleased?"

"It was not our first meeting. Last evening he called to see us just after you had left. Had you remained to dinner, as George and I wished, you would have met him."

"Should I? Thanks. The loss is not irreparable. I would rather see George and you when alone. But you have not yet answered me; though, indeed, I scarcely need an answer when I look at you. You are brighter, more radiant, than I have ever yet seen you. You were pleased to see him?"

"Very!" emphatically. "Why not? After all, as I told you, he is an old friend; I hardly remember the time I did not know him."

"And," bending a little to look into her eyes, which meet his frankly, "you now—'know'?"

"Yes—now I 'know,'" returns she, with a quiet, though very intense satisfaction.

"And you are quite happy?" There is a shade upon his face that grows deeper every second. She, having averted her eyes, fails to see it.

"Very happy," she answers, quietly. "Happier than I have been for three full years. A long time, is it not?" she asks, a little wistfully.

"Yes. I congratulate you," in a somewhat forced tone. "You have reached the entrance to Weston; and he now puts out his hand to say good-bye."

"You will come in?" surprised.

"Not to-day, thank you."

"Oh, do," with open disappointment; "George will be so grieved if you do not."

"George must excuse me to-day; I can not go in now," he says, almost curtly, and, raising his hat, walks determinedly away.

His heart is filled to overflowing with bitterness and sad forebodings. Is it, indeed, all over? Can his sweet dreams and happy thoughts have met with such a cruel death? Again he sees her lovely face as she turned it to greet him, flushed with content and gladness. Of course the blush had been for Haughton; already her poor wounded heart has found comfort in the very nearness of her beloved.

Pshaw! why dwell upon the inevitable, like a lovesick girl! He will throw up the whole business, leave for London in the morning, and try in absence to forget.

But when the morning comes, he lingers. A faint hope—that is almost despair, so closely does it border on it—holds him still in bondage, and compels him to stay on, and witness the final scene in this small drama.

But at the end of the second month even this faint star of hope has been drowned in the giant flood of despair. He has no longer any sustaining doubts. Day by day, meeting his rival at Weston, he notes Clarissa's kindly manner toward him, the frank warmth of her look and tones.

As toward himself, her demeanor has completely changed. It seems to him as though now she purposely avoids his society, and shrinks from any *de-te-a-te* chance may throw in his way. And yet—with an obstinacy that shocks even himself—there are moments when he can not bring himself to believe he is altogether hateful to her. A certain softness at times, a sudden blush, a surprised glance now and again, make him persuade himself, against his common sense, she still bears for him some of her ancient friendship.

One afternoon, walking along the road to Weston, he encounters the major coming toward him from a side walk that branches toward the west, and leads to Uplands, where dwell the Adairs. They shake hands, but, even at the moment of meeting, Dugdale becomes aware that there is an unmistakable cloud upon the major's usually urbane brow.

"You have been to Uplands?" says Dugdale, because he has nothing else to say, and is too much the property of melancholy to care to make conversation.

"Yes," absently; "the old lady is ill again. But tell me, Clive, is it true what I have heard there, that Clarissa Carew is going to marry that fellow Haughton?"

"Have you heard it?" asks Dugdale, wincing.

"Yes—the Adairs are full of it. They say it is all settled, and that they are to be married immediately. My dear boy," says the major, raising his hat to wipe his forehead, "it can't be true."

"It may be true," says Clive, gloomily. He is drawing aimless strokes with his stick upon the dusty road, and is feeling distinctly miserable.

"It may, sir!—what do you mean by that?" demands the major, irascibly; "I tell you it *shan't*! It is monstrous! What! a woman like that to throw herself away upon a worthless fellow; and one who has treated her so infamously in the past! I tell you I won't hear of it. I thought Clarissa had more pride."

"And yet I do not think she is wanting in pride," says Dugdale.

"I don't know what you call it—but I, for one, wouldn't have believed it of her," says old Hyde, growing slightly incoherent. "I shall speak to her, and, if possible, prevent it. If I were a young man like you, Dugdale, I should make love to her myself, propose to her, and marry her under his very nose,

rather than let such a sacrifice take place. But the young men of the present day," says the major, disgustedly, "are abominably wanting in both taste and feeling."

"I wish I could agree with you," says poor Clive, sadly.

"As no one else will interfere, I shall. Nothing shall prevent me. Her father and I were old cronies, and I shan't stay by and see his girl make such a fatal mistake without uttering a word of warning. I must now go home and scribble a letter or two for the post, and after that I shall walk up straight to Weston, and ask her what she means."

"I think I wouldn't, if I were you," Dugdale ventures to say, mildly.

"But I shall, sir! Don't talk to me! Puff! do you think the anger of the prettiest woman in Europe could turn me from my duty?"

"Never!" says the major, proudly.

Dugdale half smiles as they part company, and he continues his way to Weston. The hall door, as usual, stands wide open during the glorious August weather, and making his way to the study where young Carew generally sits, he enters, unannounced.

At the doorway he stands motionless a moment, seeing Carew in earnest conversation with Sir Wilfred Haughton. Hearing him, they both look up, and Carew's expression changes from cold disapprobation to quick distress.

[To be Continued.]

## HOUSEHOLD RECEIPTS.

**IRISH POTATO PUDDING.**—Take half a pound of potatoes after they are boiled and mashed very fine, half a pound of butter, half a pound of sugar, and six eggs. Cream the butter, mix it well with the other things, and beat until the batter is very light. Flavor with a wineglassful of wine and a little grated nutmeg, or, if you prefer, use lemon or orange peel. Bake in pie plates previously lined with puff-paste.

**CUCUMBER SAUCE.**—Cut up the cucumbers into small dice. Sprinkle them lightly with salt, and then let them stand a few hours. Pour off all the salt water, and add for each quart half a cupful of white mustard seed, a quarter of a cupful of black mustard seed, and two pods of red pepper, unless you are fortunate enough to be able to procure some of a beautiful tiny variety, when you may add two dozen. Mix well together, put into glass jars, not quite filling the jars, and cover with strong cider vinegar. Next day add one inch of vinegar, and close tightly.

**NEVER-FAILING SPONGE CAKE.**—One pound of sugar, twelve eggs, nine ounces of flour, the rind and juice of one lemon. Beat the yolks and sugar well together, after first beating the yolks light. The lemon juice may be added to make them easier to beat. Have the whites beaten till they stand alone, then add them to the yolks and sugar, and lastly cream in the flour. At the same time be sure to cease beating, for to continue after the flour is put in is a certain way to spoil the cake. Sponge cake bakes more quickly than any other variety.

**A BREAD AND BUTTER PUDDING.**—Take a loaf of bread, and cut it into thin slices; butter it as you would for tea. Butter your dish, and lay slices all over the bottom; then strew a few currants, clean washed and picked; then lay bread and butter, then currants, etc., till the bread is all in. Take a pint of new milk; beat up four eggs with half a pound of powdered sugar; mix them well together, and pour the custard over your bread. You may add two teaspoonfuls of rose water, or any flavoring extract you prefer. Let it stand an hour or two before going to the oven. Half an hour will bake it.

**A NEW TREATMENT FOR DIPHTHERIA.**

A Minnesota man writes to the Salem (Mass.) *Gazette* as follows: A discovery in the treatment of diphtheria has been made here. A young man whose arm had been amputated, was attacked with diphtheria before healing occurred; and instead of the matter incident to the disease being deposited in the throat, the greater portion appeared on the wounded arm, and the diphtheria was very light and easily managed. His doctor profited by this, and in his next case of diphtheria blistered his patient's chest, and on his blistered part the chief deposits appeared. This was also an easy case of the disease.

The theory of the doctor is that diphtheria usually appears in the throat because of the thinness of the linings of the throat. Hence, when the blister breaks the skin upon any part of the body, the disease appears there.

[We know of a similar case where the disease appeared on a sore finger, but the attack was a very severe one.

—ED. F. H. J.]

**WINTER BREWER** is one of the largest buyers of sheep in this part of the State. He has recently made some purchases of a superior lot of this stock in Washington at 4c per lb, getting from John H. Browne, eight head, 212 lbs average; of D. R. Hays, thirteen head, 170 lbs average; of B. L. Litsey, twenty-three head, 147 lbs; of Andrew Thompson, seven head, 165 lbs; of M. G. Leachman, ten head, 175 lbs average.—*Kentucky Advocate*.

## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

## THIS DIRECTORY

Contains the names, address and business of some of the most reliable breeders of blooded cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, poultry and bees that are to be found in the United States. They deal fairly with their customers, and invite, at all times, a close inspection of their stock. Persons at a distance can write, describing what is wanted, and a reply will be promptly forwarded with description of animals and prices.



**CLARK PETTIT,**  
Centreton Stock Farm,  
near Salem,  
NEW JERSEY.

Breeder and shipper of the celebrated Jersey Red Swine. Circular containing full and authentic history of the breed, with illustrations of animals from life, and price lists sent free to any address upon application as above.



**SPRINGDALE HERD OF POLAND-CHINA HOGS.**—My stock in 1878 took nine first premiums, three sweepstakes, and one herd premium at three fairs, over hogs of all breeds in three bluegrass counties, viz., at Cynthiana, Lexington, and Paris fairs. Stock of all ages for sale. Prices to suit the times. Satisfaction guaranteed. Young Buckeye and the premium hog Nero (first prize and sweepstake hog at Hamilton County Fair) imported this fall. Address **WILL A. GAINES,** nov14-1yr Centreville, Bourbon Co., Ky.

**LAWNSDALE BERKSHIRES.**—I have now, and am breeding from the following popular families: Sallie, Sweet Seventeen, Hambrook, Oxford, Gipsy, Matchless and Sniper. Pigs for sale by "Elmhurst Prince," "Lord" and "Hugh" Rogers. Prices to suit the times. Reduced rates by express. Send for catalogue and price list.

**W. SHELBY WILSON,** Shelbyville, Ky.

**REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA HOGS**

**R. S. W. TALLAFERRO,** Guthrie, Todd county, Ky., has for sale Poland-China hogs, all ages, at prices to suit the times; also fashionably bred Cotswold sheep, and grade Shorthorn cattle. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address for circulars.

**A. G. HERR,** St. Mathews, Jefferson county, Ky., has for sale the finest class of registered Jerseys, pedigreed Berkshires, and Yorkshire swine.

**POLK PRINCE,** Guthrie, Todd county, Ky., has for sale Poland-China hogs, of pure blood and high grades. Also pure Poland-China pigs at very low prices.

**THOMAS S. GRUNDY,** Springfield, Ky., breeder of improved Jersey Red Hogs, Shorthorn Cattle—of the Young Mary and Phyllis families—with Duke crosses, Thoroughbred Horses and Cotswold Sheep. I am breeding to sell, and would be glad to have my stock inspected at all times.

**J. T. & QUINCY BURGESS,** Hutchinson Station, Bourbon County, Ky., importers and breeders of Cotswold Sheep.

**W. L. SCOTT,** Scott's Station, Shelby county, Ky.—Breeder and importer of Cotswold and Southdown sheep. Orders promptly attended to.

**Z. CARPENTER,** Shelby county, Ky.—Importer and Breeder of pure Cotswold Sheep and Berkshire Hogs. Orders will receive prompt and careful attention. Post-office address, Shelbyville, Ky.

**JOHN WELCH,** Box 26, Louisville, Kentucky, (breeding farm 3 miles south of city, Third-street road). Breeder of Shorthorn and registered Jersey cattle of fine pedigree.

**T. W. SAMUELS & SONS,** Beech Grove Farm, Deatsville, Nelson county, Kentucky, importers and breeders of Pure Cotswold Sheep and Improved English Berkshire Hogs. Have for sale imported stock, and stock bred from imported prize animals. Correspondence and orders solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed.

**A. H. DAVINPORT,** Lexington, Kentucky, breeder of Shorthorns, A. J. C. C. R. Jerseys, Southdown Sheep, Berkshires from premium imported stock, and White-faced Black Spanish and Seabright Bantam Chickens. Correspondence promptly answered.

**ELMHURST Flock of Cotswolds.** Imported, and their descendants. Stock always for sale. Correspondence promptly attended to. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogues on application. Address, **R. C. ESTILL,** dec13-1yr P.O. Box 418, Lexington, Ky.

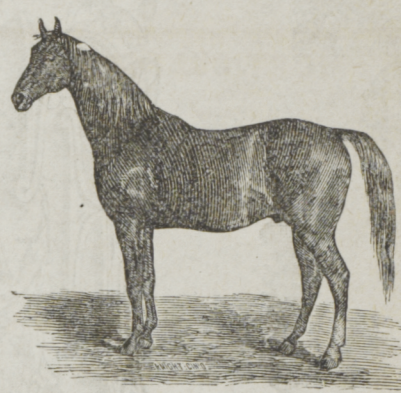
**REV. M. P. BAILEY,** Elkton, Todd county, Kentucky, breeder of pure H. B. Shorthorn Cattle, Cotswold Sheep, Angora Goats, Poland-China and Berkshire Hogs. Prices to correspond with the general decline in stock. Correspondence solicited.

**J. M. HACKWORTH,** Shelbyville, Shelby county, Ky., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Cotswold Sheep, and Chester White Hogs. Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

**F. A. BYARS,** Simpsonville, Shelby county, Ky. Breeder of and dealer in pure Southdown Sheep, from best imported strains. Correspondence and orders solicited.

**W. L. WADDY & SONS,** Peytona, Shelby county, Ky., importers and breeders of pure Cotswold sheep, Poland-China hogs for sale. Correspondence solicited. Prices reasonable.

**J. D. GUTHRIE,** Shelbyville, Kentucky, breeder and importer of Cotswold Sheep. Native and imported Bucks and ewes for sale.



**ARTHUR JOHNSTON,** Greenwood, Ontario, Canada, Importer and Breeder of Clyde Horses, Shorthorn Cattle, Berkshire Pigs and Cotswold Sheep.

**W. H. WILSON,** of Abdallah Park, Cynthiana, Ky., breeder of Trotting Stock from the following stallions: Sterling, Goldsmith's Abdallah, John Bright, Paymaster; all sired by Volunteer. Also from Pacing Abdallah, sired by Alexander's Abdallah.

**S. SMITH & POWELL,** Syracuse, New York. Importers and breeders of Clydesdale Horses and Holstein Cattle. Also breeders of the most approved strains of Hambletonian Horses. Send for a Catalogue.

**W. & V. L. POLK,** Ashwood, Maury county, Tenn., Breeders of Trotting Horses, Jersey Cattle, Shropshire and Southdown Sheep.

**THOMAS GIBSON,** Woodlawn Mills, Maury county, Tenn., Breeder of Trotting Horses, Shorthorn Cattle, Southdown and Merino Sheep.

**B. J. TREACY,** dealer in Trotting and Fine Harness Horses, No. 116 East Short-street, Lexington, Ky. Keeps on hand and for sale single horses and pairs.

**Trotting and Gentlemen's Roadsters** a specialty. Stallions and Brood mares of the best families of running and trotting blood, always on hand and for sale. Horses trained at reasonable rates.

**WALTER HANDY,** Clifton Stock Farm, Wilmore, Jessamine county, Ky., breeder of Pure Shorthorn Cattle. Young things for sale. Correspondence solicited.

**R. A. McELROY,** Elmwood, Springfield, Ky., breeder of Shorthorn and Jersey Cattle, Black and Red Berkshire, Jersey Red and Poland-China Swine.

**E. L. SHOUSE,** Fishersville, Kentucky. Breeder of fine Cotswold Sheep. Stock delivered at depots. Orders solicited.

**W. M. MILLER,** Claremont, Ontario, Canada, importer and breeder of prize Cotswold sheep and Berkshire swine. Stock for sale at reasonable prices.

**A. SA COOMBS,** Southville, Shelby county, Ky., importer and breeder of pure Cotswold sheep. Particulars sent on application.

**N. McCONATHY,** importer and breeder of pure Cotswold sheep, near Lexington, Ky.

**COTSWOLDS FOR SALE.**—A few choice ewes. TYLER CARPENTER, breeder of Cotswold sheep, Fishersville Ky.

**CLOVERLAND HERD,** Lexington, Ky.

**W. T. HEARNE,** Breeder of Pure Short-horns, chiefly Bates Blood. Also Grower of Choice Seed Wheat.

**JOSEPH PHILLIPS,** Nashville, Tenn., breeder of Pure Angora Goats. Address, care Berry, Demoville & Co.

**AUCTIONEERS.**

**CAPT. PHIL. KIDD,** Lexington, Ky., Live Stock Auctioneer. Particular attention given to public sales of Shorthorn Cattle, Thoroughbred and Trotting Horses.

**R. E. EDMONSON,** Winchester, Clark county, Ky., attends the courts in the Bluegrass counties. Sales of blooded stock and personal property solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

**VERY IMPORTANT TESTIMONY ON PAINT.**

**NEW EGYPT, N. J., Feb. 12, 1879.**

**O. R. Ingersoll, Manager Patrons' Paint Co.,**

Dear Sir and Brother: My house, painted last year with your Ready Mixed Paint, looks up before the eye grandly, and is the cynosure of all sightseers. You recollect I tried to have Dr. — and Mr. S. of this place, to adopt your paints, but could not induce them. Now mark the contrast at the present time. The doctor's is in streaks and looks dirty and old, as if painted many years. Mr. S.'s house has faded very much, while mine looks more brilliant than ever. When the full moon shines upon the house it looks like a block of silver at broad daylight. The veranda ceiling reflects the arched brackets of the columns like a huge mirror. Every one notes the contrast of the mixed paints over the old way, and admires the glossy appearance of the building. You can fully refer any one to this house, for it is the largest and most conspicuous on the line of the Camden & Amboy railroad, via Pemberton.

**NOTE.—Patrons' Paint Company Book.**—Every One His Own Painter—mailed free. Address Patrons Paint Co., 162 South street, New York. Cheapest, best paint in the world.

**\$72 A WEEK.** \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address **TRUE & CO.,** Augusta, Maine.

**WANTED**

Good Agents for first class household articles. Top Top profits, write at once, World Mfg. Co., No. 129 Nassau St., New York

**\$77** a month and expenses guaranteed to agents. Outfit free. **SHAW & CO.,** Augusta, Maine.







# FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL

Established 1865—Reorganized May 12, 1879.

Thos. S. Kennedy, Pres't. Ion B. Nall, Sec'y.  
NEW FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL CO.  
PUBLISHERS.

Office No. 25 Courier-Journal Building, Corner  
Fourth and Green Streets,  
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

ION B. NALL, Editor.

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year.....\$ 1 50  
Where currency is not at hand, persons in  
remitting can send postage stamps in small  
amounts.

We prepay postage on all papers sent to  
subscribers.

## ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements will be inserted in the  
regular advertising columns of the FARM-  
ERS' HOME JOURNAL at the following  
rates:

One inch, one time.....\$ 1 80  
One inch, four times.....5 00  
One inch, three months.....10 00  
One inch, six months.....15 00  
One inch, twelve months.....25 00

Reading notices 20 cents per line, first in-  
sertion; subsequent insertions, 10 cents per  
line.

Authorized advertising agents will be al-  
lowed a commission of 25 per cent. on all  
orders coming through their hands.

Advertisements will not be given special  
position in this paper.

## SPECIAL NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

A recent large addition to the regular list  
of subscribers to the FARMERS' HOME  
JOURNAL, should recommend it to **ALL**  
**BUSINESS MEN** who have any thing for  
sale to the country trade.

The paper circulates among thousands  
of Farmers and Dealers, who ship their  
live stock, tobacco and other farm products  
to Louisville for sale, and who invest the  
proceeds in supplies of all kinds for farm  
and family use, and who, too, are buyers of  
fine stock for breeding purposes.

An advertisement in these columns  
will also be read every week by **CASH**  
**BUYERS** of fine stock, farm implements,  
and family supplies, not only in Kentucky,  
but throughout the whole of the **SOUTH**  
**AND SOUTHWEST**, where the Farmers'  
Home Journal largely circulates.

THURSDAY, OCT. 16, 1879.

CAPT. W. W. BACON, of Shelby county,  
was in the city last week visiting the  
Exposition.

RINDERPEST has appeared near Kon-  
igsberg, and the disease is reported as  
extending in Russian Poland.

MR. WILL R. BECKLEY, of Shelby,  
has purchased a 200 acre farm on the  
Narrow-gauge railroad, in Oldham county.

Owing to a break in some of the  
machinery, we were compelled to mail  
a part of our issue last week without  
cutting.

We had a call last week from Mr. G.  
W. Waddy, of Shelby county. Mr.  
W. is as enthusiastic over the Cotswold  
sheep as ever.

In Mercer county they are still dis-  
cussing the question, "Do wheat and  
rye turn to cheat?" It would turn all  
the theories of science a-wry should the  
affirmative gain.

CAPT. T. G. MOORE was held in \$1,500  
bond for shooting Col. Clark, at the  
Galt House in this city, during the  
Jockey Club meeting. He shot at the  
shadow and hit the substance.

A MAN who commits murder in Ken-  
tucky ought at least to lose his military  
title, and be known forever after as  
plain Mr. —. This is about all the  
punishment he is ever likely to get.

A REAPER manufactured in London,  
Ontario, took first prize and gold medal  
at the late competition at Peronne,  
France. Its competitors were from  
Germany, France, Scotland, and the  
United States.

THE very hot weather that has pre-  
vailed since the first of October is very  
unusual, nothing to equal it having oc-  
curred since 1847. The scientists, how-  
ever, agree that the coming winter is to  
be a very disagreeable one.

THE Owensboro Messenger is now  
issued as a daily. The first numbers  
are full of news and select reading  
matter, and, with the same enterprise  
continued, we think it may claim that  
it has come to stay. Success to the  
Daily Messenger.

THE judges of the Court of Appeals  
decline to sit in the appeal prayed by  
Col. Tom Buford. They should also  
decline to sit in cases where railroads  
are interested, if the charge made  
in the following, which we clip from  
the *Kentucky State Journal*, is true in  
fact, or if there are reasonable grounds  
for such an accusation against them:

Mr. Sam Lockname, of Clark county,  
this State, has obtained judgment against the  
L. & N. railroad twice since four years ago,  
for mules killed, the first time for \$350, and the

last time, on a new trial, for \$500, when the  
case was again appealed; but he says he's  
now going to pay off the costs and quit, giv-  
ing as his reason that the Court of Appeals  
is partially composed of old railroad attorneys  
and that he could never be successful with  
them.

WHEAT, as will be seen by our mar-  
ket report, has advanced in price again.  
A good sample of amber or white would  
sell for not less than \$1.18 per bushel,  
and in all probability \$1.20.

THE East Lambton Advocate says they  
were shown a potato of the Early Rose  
variety the other day, which measured  
fifteen inches in length and turns the  
scales at 3 lbs. It was grown on the  
farm of Mr. Jac. Holmes, West Will-  
iams.

We learn that the Ohio county fair  
was very successful. The attendance  
toward the last days was fine, and the  
company comes out with a fair profit,  
which, of course, will be expended in  
improving the grounds and making  
greater efforts for the next year.

THE Frankfort Yeoman and all the  
Kentucky papers printed the State agri-  
cultural commissioner's September re-  
port, typographical errors and all, while  
the FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL corrected  
it and saved ten billions nine hundred and  
eighty-nine million bushels of corn by it.  
We saved more than all the farmers  
made.

A QUEER, shrewd "corner" was put  
up lately by a party of speculators, who  
quietly bought up all the grain sacks in  
the California market, estimated at  
about fifteen millions. As the farmers  
must have them or lose their grain, it  
is estimated that the speculators will  
bag a net profit of nearly half a million  
dollars.

THE September condition of the  
crops of the country, as reported by the  
Department of Agriculture at Washing-  
ton, indicates as the condition of the  
wheat crop an increase over the yield  
of 1878. The potato crop average for  
the whole country is 95, against 73 the  
same time last year. The condition of  
buckwheat is somewhat better than last  
year; the average is 98 for the whole  
country. Sorghum averages 95, against  
84 last year.

FINE CORN.—Mr. R. J. Greer, of  
Bloomfield, Nelson county, sent to this  
office last week a few ears of his big  
white corn. It is simply immense.  
The ears measure from ten to twelve  
inches in length, ten inches in circum-  
ference at the butt, and weigh 25½ to  
28 ozs each. It will take but about  
thirty-eight ears to make a bushel.  
This is the corn that was adjudged to  
make seventy-five bushels to the acre,  
on the whole field.

LARGE PEAR.—Our friend, Mr.  
Thomas C. Timberlake, brought to the  
office of the FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL,  
last Monday, a Duchess d'Angouleme  
pear, that measured twelve inches by  
twelve and a half inches in circumfer-  
ence, and weighed one pound and two  
ounces. This pear was grown on a  
dwarf tree in his garden at Anchorage.  
The tree was bought of Mr. S. L. Gaar,  
of the Southern Nurseries at An-  
chorage, and is a fair specimen of what  
he can do for his customers.

OHIO ELECTION.—The latest reports  
from Ohio up to closing our forms indi-  
cate that the election there Tuesday  
was a complete victory for the Repub-  
licans. Foster, Republican, for gov-  
ernor, has a majority estimated all the  
way from 15,000 to 30,000, and it is  
thought the Legislature is Republican,  
thus insuring a Republican successor to  
Mr. Thurman in the United States  
Senate. The Democrats were not satis-  
fied with the ticket, and thousands of  
them voted for the opposition.

Iowa also, as usual, went Republican  
in the election for governor, Tuesday.

The Democrats elected their candi-  
date for mayor in Newark, N. J., by a  
large majority.

We call attention of our readers to  
the advertisement of the Oak Hall  
clothing house, corner Fourth and  
Jefferson streets, in this city. Those  
who may call at this house will find Mr.  
Witherspoon, resident manager, at his  
post, and this is a guarantee to every  
purchaser that he will get the worth of  
his money.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK.—In  
calling attention to the advertisement  
of this bank, we can confidently assert  
that its management has heretofore  
been characterized with such a degree  
of enterprise and liberality, as to place  
it among the most popular and success-  
ful institutions in Louisville. In the  
special department of the sale of county  
and corporation bonds, this bank does  
a leading business.

## ABOUT LOTTERIES.

The Legislatures of some of the  
States, as we think, shamefully disre-  
garding the demands of public morality,  
grant lottery privileges to certain par-  
ties upon pretexts that should cause a  
blush to mount to the cheek of every  
member who gives his vote for such  
measures. These miserable, swindling,  
fraudulent, demoralizing offsprings of  
corrupt legislation make more rents in  
the mantle that we try to draw over  
the frailties of human nature than  
preachers can patch up in a lifetime.  
Why is it that these wretched institu-  
tions of debasement are permitted to  
open offices on nearly every square in  
an enlightened and Christianity-profess-  
ing city like Louisville?

We rejoice to see that the postmaster  
general has issued an order, based on a  
law of Congress, that all letters ad-  
dressed to lotteries or agents for lot-  
teries be retained in the office. Of  
course this has excited the managers of  
these wide-awake concerns, and they  
rush fearlessly into courts to demand  
their rights—their right to send their  
alluring, lying circulars to the young  
men of the land, to give them the first  
lessons in gambling—their right to  
gather from far and wide the wages of  
the laborer, the small till cash from  
book-keepers that they have no right to  
touch—the right to take from the poor  
mother and her babes the short earn-  
ings of the husband that stands between  
them and starvation—the right to prey  
upon the weakness of humanity like a  
fell disease—the right to excite among  
the populace an unnatural propensity  
that leads them to folly, idleness and  
ruin—the right to call wrong right.

They rush into the courts where they  
always—a shame on our generation!—  
get a most respectful hearing as long as  
they have money.

Where is the Francis Murphy to  
strike this monster; which, along with  
its companions, pool selling and faro  
dealing, is creating as much, if not more  
distress and degradation in the land  
than the demon, strong drink? Will a  
civilized community longer permit these  
institutions to sap at the base of public  
and private morality, claiming the pro-  
tection of law and statute?

## MISSISSIPPI—AGRICULTURE AND IMMIGRATION.

It is with real pleasure that we ac-  
knowledge the receipt from Major E. G.  
Wall, commissioner, of a volume of his  
report on "The Resources, Condition  
and Wants of the State of Mississippi."  
Compiled and arranged by order of  
the State Board of Immigration and  
Agriculture.

This is an interesting and timely pub-  
lication, and should be widely dis-  
tributed. For political reasons, no  
State is more abused at this time than  
Mississippi. The following specimen  
of newspaper comment will illustrate  
our remark:

Too much Mississippi is killing the Demo-  
cratic party in the North. The letters and  
speeches of Jefferson Davis, the insane rav-  
ings of the Okolona States, and the murderous  
shotguns of the Gullies in Kemper county and  
the Barksdales in Yazoo, are the most elo-  
quent arguments yet offered against Democrat-  
ic domination. They will have due weight in  
the fall elections in the North.—*St. Louis*  
*Globe-Democrat, Rep.*

These extreme and exceptional cases  
are seized upon in order to vilify the  
whole State. No opportunity is lost to  
create in the Northern heart a sectional  
hostility and hatred to the Southern  
people. Senator Hoar, in an address  
to a political convention at Worcester,  
Mass., on the 16th of September, ult.,  
said: "You have heard that 5,000,000  
people will seek our shores during the  
next year. Some will remain in Mas-  
sachusetts, where the poorest child may  
have the same educational privileges  
as the richest. Some may go to New  
York, some to Colorado, now again  
taking her place in the Republican col-  
umn. They will turn with loathing  
from murder-haunted Mississippi, and  
from where, in Virginia, the ghost of  
State rights is mumbling something, they  
know not what."

It would seem almost useless for the  
people of Mississippi to attempt to  
bring immigrants to settle among them,  
when such strenuous efforts are being  
made by outside political partisans, not  
only to prevent foreign emigrants from  
going to the South, but are also actively  
engaged in stampeding the negroes  
from Louisiana and Mississippi, and  
crowding them like so many frightened  
sheep into Kansas. But sometimes an  
unfair game is carried too far, and a re-  
action takes place different from what  
was hoped for. Just such a good for-  
tune is about to happen to Mississippi.

We yesterday gave letters of intro-  
duction to a capitalist from New York  
city, who was on his way to Mississippi  
to invest a round sum in cash in the  
purchase of cotton lands on the river.  
He wished to buy a large cotton plan-  
tation, and go to work on it, as being  
the best investment he could make with

his money. He thought that for every  
negro that left the South, three white  
men would go there to take his place.

And it may be true, as Senator Hoar  
says, that none of the "5,000,000" (?)  
foreign emigrants may go South, for  
they will all be wanted, doubtless, to  
take the places in the mills and shops,  
and in the mines and factories, vacated  
by the striking workmen in the North-  
ern States; but there will be, neverthe-  
less, a large migration to the Southern  
States during the next year, of both  
capitalists and reliable workmen, for in  
that direction there is a greater and a  
more certain prospect for profitable and  
prosperous employment of both money  
and labor, than can be expected in any  
other portion of the civilized world.  
Capital and labor will seek the best  
fields for their operations, and the  
South can look forward to the near fu-  
ture with more cheerfulness and hope-  
fulness than ever before in all her his-  
tory.

Let Mississippi, then, officially pro-  
claim the advantages held out by that  
State, where, notwithstanding all the  
asserted ill usages and abuses heaped  
upon the free negro, more cotton has  
been raised this year than ever before;  
and as it is now clearly proved that the  
South can raise every variety of farm  
produce, including wheat, potatoes,  
grasses, hogs, mules, cattle, etc., let  
the Northern laborer push on down  
South and take possession by purchase  
and occupation of this fair land.

That will be a legitimate and a suc-  
cessful conquest.

## HOW TO SELECT COWS.

"How to Select Cows," or the Guenon system  
simplified, explained and practically applied,  
by Willis P. Hazard, with nearly one hundred  
illustrations. Published by J. M. Stoddard &  
Co., 727 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. Price  
50c in paper, and 75c bound in cloth.

We are in receipt of a copy of the  
above work, and find it to be an inter-  
esting and instructive book; worth the  
careful study of every farmer. The  
author has issued other works, of which  
his treatises "On the Jersey, Guernsey  
and Alderney Cow," "On Butter and  
Butter Making," and "The Annals of  
Philadelphia," are the best known. He  
is also an eminently practical man, and  
is vice president of the American Dairy-  
man's Association, president of the  
Chad's Ford Farmer's Club, chief of  
the agricultural department of the Cen-  
tennial Exposition, etc.

SULPHUR AS AN INSECTICIDE.—A writ-  
er in the *Wine and Fruit Recorder* says  
he has discovered from practice that  
sulphur, one ounce to a gallon of water,  
and sprinkled or syringed over grape  
vines just at nightfall, will destroy in-  
sects and mildew and leave no bad  
show afterward. When sifted as a  
powder it has an unpleasant and often-  
times injurious effect, although it is ac-  
knowledgeed a specific manure of value,  
even when applied broadcast upon the  
soil.

FINE GERANIUMS.—Those of our  
readers who love flowers in general,  
and the geranium in particular, will  
find the Bijou one of the finest ger-  
aniums on the list. The plant is a strong,  
vigorous grower and profuse bloomer.  
The flowers are the most superb crim-  
son—large, double and velvety. The  
plant grows well in pots or in the open  
ground. Messrs. Nanz & Neuner,  
florists of this city, can supply the Bi-  
jou.

SOUTHERN HOPE NURSERIES.—We  
call attention to the advertisement in  
another column of these nurseries, and  
would say that the proprietor, Mr. S.  
L. Gaar, is an experienced, practical  
nurseryman, a successful fruit grower,  
and an honorable business man, who is  
personally esteemed and respected by  
the whole community, where he is well  
known, and where he has lived for  
many years.

We refer to the advertisement of  
Miss Henrietta Barbaroux, No. 425  
Brook street, Louisville, offering her  
services as purchasing agent. We can  
sincerely and cordially recommend  
Miss Barbaroux to our readers as a lady  
of fine taste, great experience and good  
judgment. She can safely be entrusted  
with orders requiring the utmost tact  
and skill, and she will fill them with  
tasteful selections at the lowest figures.

CHROMO PRINTING.—The Messrs.  
Cottrell & Babcock, No. 8 Spruce street,  
New York, are now printing some beau-  
tiful oil chromos on their large double  
cylinder press. One or two, sent to  
this office for inspection, are beautiful.  
This firm takes the lead in the manu-  
facture of printing presses.

FINE BLUEGRASS SEED.—Mr. Asa Mc-  
Conathy, of Lexington, Ky., adver-  
tises a few thousand bushels of extra  
clean bluegrass seed for sale. Will  
give figures on application.

## DON'T KNOW HALF THEIR VALUE.

They cured me of ague, biliousness and kid-  
ney complaint, as recommended. I had a  
half bottle left which I used for my two little  
girls, who the doctors and neighbors said  
could not be cured. I would have lost both  
of them one night if I had not given them  
Hop Bitters. They did them so much good  
I continued their use until they were cured.  
That is why I say you do not know half the  
value of Hop Bitters, and do not recommend  
them high enough.—B., Rochester, N. Y.  
See other column.

## PRESCRIPTION FREE.

For the speedy cure of seminal weakness,  
loss of manhood, and all disorders brought  
on by indigestion or excess. Any druggist  
has the ingredients. Address Davidson &  
Co., 78 Nassau street, New York. 23-1y

## A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and  
indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness,  
early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send  
a recipe that will cure you, free of charge.  
This great remedy was discovered by a mis-  
sionary in South America. Send a self-  
addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T.  
Inman, Station D, New York city. jan16-1y

THE SECRET KEY TO HEALTH.—The Science  
of Life, or Self Preservation, 300 pages.  
Price, only \$1. Contains fifty valuable pre-  
scriptions, either one of which is worth more  
than ten times the price of the book. Il-  
lustrated sample sent on receipt of six cents  
for postage. Address Dr. W. H. Parker, 4  
Bulfinch street, Boston, Mass. 34-13t

CONSUMPTION CURED.—An old physician,  
retired from practice, having had placed in  
his hands by an East India missionary the  
formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the  
speedy and permanent cure for consumption,  
bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat  
and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure  
for nervous debility and all nervous complaints,  
after having tested its wonderful curative pow-  
ers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty  
to make it known to his suffering fellows. Ac-  
tuated by this motive and a desire to relieve  
human suffering, I will send free of charge to  
all who desire it, this recipe, in German,  
French or English, with full directions for  
preparing and using. Sent by mail by address-  
ing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W.  
Sherar, No. 149 Powers' Block, Rochester,  
New York. 40-cow-13t

CHEW Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

## LOUISVILLE MARKETS.

OFFICE FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL,  
LOUISVILLE, KY., Oct. 16, 1879.

BUTTER—Common to choice, from 6@15;  
reserve, 18@20; creamery, 28@32c.

COFFEE—Rio 10½@11c for common, 14@  
15c for good, 15@16½c for prime, 16½@17c  
for choice, and 19@20c for fancy; old Govern-  
ment Java 20@26c.

COTTON—Middling, 10c; low middling,  
9½c.

EGGS—12c per dozen on arrival.

FLOUR—Choice family, \$6.25@6.75; plain  
fancy \$6.00@6.25; A No. 1, \$5.50@5.75;  
extra family, \$4.75@5.00; extra, \$3.75@4.00.

FEATHERS—1 time goose, 47c; mixed lots,  
25@30c.

FIELD SEEDS— Per bushel.  
Sapling clover.....\$5 00  
Red clover.....4 75  
Timothy.....2 25  
Red top, in sacks.....80@85c  
Orchard grass.....1 40  
Cleaned Bluegrass.....65  
Extra Bluegrass.....75  
Seed rye.....80  
White onion sets.....4 50  
Yellow onion sets.....4 00

Sacks, except for red top and orchard grass,  
charged extra.

GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2, \$1.15@1.18; No. 3,  
\$1.08@1.10. Corn, 46@47c for ear; 47c for  
shelled mixed and white on track. Oats,  
No. 2 mixed 33c per bushel, as to grade,  
in bulk, on track of levee. Barley, 80@93c.

RYE, 75c.

HIDES AND SKINS—Prime flint, 16c; dry  
flint, damaged, 12c; prime dry salted, 12c;  
dry salted, damaged, 10½c; prime green-salted,  
7½c; green-salted, damaged, 6c; green, 6½c;  
sheepskins, 45@50c.

HAY—Common to medium, \$13@15; good to  
choice, \$17@18.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS—New Orleans mol-  
lasses at 30@40c in bbls, syrups at 40@60c,  
sorghum, 35@38c per gal.

ONIONS—\$2.50@2.65 per bbl.

OILS—Linseed oil, 62@67c; coal oil, 110@  
test 9½c, 130° test 10½c.

POULTRY—Chickens \$1.75 per dozen for  
large, 75c@1.50 for small.

POTATOES—Irish potatoes, \$1.30 per bbl;  
sweet potatoes, per bbl 75c@1.25 for red,  
and \$1.50 for yellow.

PICKLES—\$3.25 per bbl.

RICE—Carolina 7½@8c; Louisiana 7½@  
8c.

SALT—\$2.00 for 7 bushel bbls; 280 lb bbls  
\$1.60.

SUGARS—Refined, granulated, at 9½@  
9¾c; crushed and powdered at 9¾c; cut  
loaf, 9¾c; A coffee, 9@9½c; B coffee sugar  
8¾c; extra C, 8¾c; C yellow, 8¾c, standard  
brands: New Orleans, 8@8½c for common  
to prime.

STARCH—3@3c per lb.

TALLOW—3¾c.

WOOL—Medium to good, 27@29c; black,  
20@26c; washed, 35@37c.

## LOUISVILLE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CATTLE—Extra shippers \$3.75@4.25; extra  
butcher, \$3.00@3.25; fair to good, \$2.50@  
2.75; common, \$2.00@2.25; rough, \$1.50@2.  
HOGS—\$3.40@3.50, best grade; common to  
fair, \$3.20@3.25 per 100 lbs gross; good  
light, \$3.00@3.25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Extra sheep, \$3.25@  
3.50; stock sheep, \$2.25@2.75; Lambs, \$3.50  
per cwt for best; \$2.25@3.00 for common.

## CINCINNATI LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CATTLE—Common, 1½@2c; fair to medi-  
um, 2½@3c; good to choice butcher grades  
3@3½c; fair to good shippers, 3¾@4½c;  
fair to good heavy oxen, 2¾@4c.

HOGS—Common, \$2.90@3.25; fair to good  
light, \$3.50@3.65; fair to good packing grades,  
\$3.40@3.70; selected butchers, \$3.70@3.75.

SHEEP—Common to fair, 2@3c, and good  
to choice, 3¾@4¾c.

LAMBS—3@4½c per lb.



## LIVE STOCK.

## A FINE COTSWOLD FOR SOME-BODY.

As an inducement to some one to get up a club of twenty subscribers to the FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL, Messrs. J. R. Winlock & Bro., of Hiseville, Barren county, Ky., offer as a premium

**A Fine Cotswold Ram Lamb,** the pick of their very fine flock of imported bred sheep. The lamb is one sired by 2d Duke of Berlin, he by imported Duke of Berlin, and guaranteed to weigh from 100 to 130 lbs at four months old.

THERE was a decided break down in prices of cattle in the Eastern markets last week. It was the result, no doubt, of the extremely warm weather.

**RAM IMPORTED.**—Messrs. John T. & Q. Burgess, of Hutchinson Station, Bourbon county, have bought from John Snell's Sons, Canada, an English Cotswold ram lamb. Price \$200.

**PREMIUM FLOCK OF COTSWOLDS.**—Messrs. T. W. Samuels & Sons, of Nelson county, have exhibited their flocks of Cotswold sheep this fall at Lexington, Bardstown, Louisville and Indianapolis fairs, where they won forty-two premiums. They made a long list of sales, which we publish in another place.

**SALE OF TROTTERS.**—Messrs. Veech & McDowell made a sale of trotting horses near this city last Saturday. Mr. McDowell sold four, of which Nora Temple, a speedy young mare, brought \$1,100. Mr. Veech's offerings, fourteen in number, brought nearly \$324 per head. Mr. Clarence Bate sold 24 head Monday for an average of \$125.

WE can supply this week the numbers which were omitted in the notice of Mr. John Welch's stock last week, viz.:

Sharon Airdrie, Shorthorn bull, No. 7,009, S. H. R.; Queen of Mound Place, Jersey cow, No. 8,159, A. J. C. C. R.; Tennie, Jersey cow, No. 4,391, A. J. C. C. R.

**KENTUCKY TROTTER-HORSE ASSOCIATION.**—The fall meeting of this association commenced Monday, with favorable signs for a good meeting. The first race, for two year olds, was won by Bashford's filly, by Almont; time, 2:38 1/4, 2:40 3/4. The second race, 2:19 class, won by Charley Ford, beating Bonesetter and Driver. Bonesetter won two of the five heats; time 2:22 1/4, 2:20 3/4, 2:22, 2:22 1/2, 2:22 1/4.

**A PRETTY GOOD ONE.**—One of the horses that will be in Mr. Bonner's forthcoming catalogue is Keen Jim, who has a four-year-old record of 2:24 1/2. He is now six years old, and on Saturday last trotted a mile in 2:18 3/4 without a break or skip, carrying a driver thirty pounds overweight. A pretty good one to put up at auction without any restriction or limit; and we have Mr. Bonner's word for it that every animal put up at his sale will be knocked down to the highest bidder, even if no more than a ten-dollar bill be offered.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

**THE BOOM IN MULES.**—More than a year ago, while the prices of mules in Kentucky were considered very unremunerative, the FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL advised its readers to turn their attention to the raising of the very best class of mules. We did this with the full belief that at no distant day there would be a boom in this class of stock. We were assisted in the work by our friend, Mr. C. F. Spencer, who wrote several articles on the subject of improving the jack stock by importations. Sure enough, the boom has come, and no farmer who followed our advice has cause now to regret it. Good mule colts at present prices pay.

## KENTUCKY COTSWOLDS IN THE WEST.

Mr. W. L. Scott, of Scott's Station, Shelby county, Ky., attended the Springfield (Ill.) and the St. Louis fairs. He took out fourteen head of show sheep and some others for sale, and at the two fairs they won \$315 in premiums. He sold twelve of them for \$1,250, and four of them, not show sheep, for \$200. He brought five home, which he thinks are the best he had. At St. Louis he sold to Mr. Abner Strawn, of Ottawa, Ill., ten imported yearling ewes, from which the pens winning the largest prizes were taken. The ten head, with a ram from Mr. Strawn's own flock at head, won the \$100 prize for best flock of ram and ten ewes.

Mr. Scott sold T. L. Miller, Beecher, Ill., one imported yearling ram, to go at head of his flock, at \$150; also to S. A. Fox, Waukesha, Wis., one imported

yearling ram at \$125; to H. D. Turles, Springfield, Ill., four ewe lambs for \$100; to Henry Burnham, Monroe City, Mo., one native bred ram, \$50; to D. R. McMaster, Marisa, Ill., one native bred ram, \$50.

## EXTRA YEARLING RAMS FOR SALE.

We have for sale three extra yearling Cotswold rams, all well woolled, with very heavy foretops. They are such as would give prominence to any flock. Two of them at \$60; the other at \$65. Will be pleased to correspond with any one wanting rams of this quality.

T. W. SAMUELS & SONS.  
Deatsville, Nelson county, Ky.

## CURE THE SCAB IN YOUR SHEEP.

A sheep breeder informs us that the scab is making its appearance among the sheep, and advises breeders to commence dipping now while the weather is warm and the wool short. By this timely application many valuable sheep will be saved.—*Shelby Sentinel.*

There is no better preparation for the cure of scab and the destruction of ticks on sheep than Miller's Tick and Scab Destroyer. It is sold at 35c per box, sent by express; enough for twenty sheep. Orders addressed to FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL will receive attention.

## A SALE IN THE DARK.

Mr. R. A. McElroy, of Washington county, slipped in a sale of live stock on October 1. It seemed to have been Mr. McElroy's object to make his public sale entirely private, and had not one or two local papers got it the week before, the nearest neighbors would have been ignorant of the event. The prices at which the stock sold shows that the owner made a mistake by not advertising his sale in at least one of the stock and agricultural papers published in the State. We don't especially claim that he should have patronized this one, as that is a matter of choice; but we do say that he could have invested twenty-five dollars in advertising, with certainty of getting it back many fold increased.

Mr. McElroy's cattle were too good and too well bred to be thrown away as they were. We give list of the sales of Shorthorns:

Heifer calf, Duchess of Elmwood 4th, to Thomas Grundy, \$53. Heifer calf, Jennie Heath 8th, to W. B. McMakin, \$52. Heifer calf, Jennie Heath 7th, to W. F. Booker, \$45. Heifer calf, Mag Oxford 10th, to L. D. Walker, \$32. Heifer calf, Emma 9th, to Alex. Cooper, \$39. Heifer calf, Woodland Ann 6th, to A. M. Hinkle, \$56. Heifer calf, Tea Rose 10th, to John Kelly, \$177. Heifer calf, Laura 15th, to A. Tucker, \$71. Heifer calf, Laura Elmwood, to John Kelly, \$66. Heifer calf, Emma 11th, to W. B. McMakin, \$53. Heifer calf, Emma 10th, to Francis Walls, \$64. Heifer calf, Susan 7th, to Francis Walls, \$32. Old cow, Olive 7th, to John Ewing, \$27. Old cow, Cherry, to Thomas Browne, \$35. Old cow, Rose 3d, to Tucker Thompson, \$43. Old cow, Jennie Heath, to C. N. Cooper, \$46. Old cow, Cherry, to Thos. B. Nichols, \$50.

Bull calves sold at \$21 to \$7, averaging about \$35.  
JERSEYS.—Jersey cow, to John Ewing, \$21.25; old cow to John McAuliffe, \$27; Jersey calf to Phillips & Rogers, \$20; Jersey calf to Phillips & Rogers, \$18; Jersey cow to F. Walls, \$45; Jersey cow to F. Walls, \$35; cow and calf to J. T. Rhinehart, \$33.50.

## STOCK RAISING IN COLORADO.

It is carried on, as must be generally known, from Texas to a region considerably north of the Union Pacific railway, and great herds pass from the Lone Star State through Kansas, and up to the great iron roads running East and West. In New Mexico, in Southern Colorado, on the Arkansas and its tributaries—the Fountain, the St. Charles, the Muddy, the Cucharas, the Huerfano, and others—in the great parks over across the range, and over the plains in Colorado, Nebraska, and Wyoming, the herds roam, and the rancheros ride.

Between Denver and Julesburg, on the Union Pacific railroad, lay the immense range of the late Mr. Aylliffe, one side of which was fifty miles in length. He is said to have begun fifteen years ago with a capital of \$100, and his estate is valued at \$1,500,000. It was interesting and instructive to hear how one of his friends accounted for this unusual success:

"Some people try to attend to several things, or to do more than one kind of business, but he only thought of one thing for those fifteen years, and that one thing was cattle. And attending only to that, and working at it and thinking about it all the time, he came to understand it wonderfully well, and to have perfect judgment about making the most of stock."

A dissertation on the cattle herds of the great West would occupy a large volume, and those who have chosen other parts of this domain than Southern Colorado are doubtless competent to "give a reason for the faith which is in them," and amply support the wisdom of their choice of location. To us this same Southern Colorado seems to present, on the whole, the greatest ad-

vantages. It is traversed by railroads, and accessible from all sides; and the climate is most salubrious, and so mild in winter that the stock can remain on the range throughout the year. Other things being equal, there are many men who highly prize the grand, ever present spectacle and genuine companionship of "the everlasting hills." No doubt in other regions land can be had more cheaply, and sometimes occupied without fee or reward, but there are sure to be counterbalancing disadvantages.

Above a certain latitude, and notably in Wyoming, great losses have occurred from severe winters, and not very far to the north the "Lo family" (as the noble red man—"Lo! the poor Indian"—is called on the plains) come in to disturb and molest. All admirers and advocates of these hyperborean regions have ample opportunities to rise and explain; be ours the pleasant task, reclining under the spreading cottonwood, and in the shadow of the Sierra Mojada, of singing the eclogues of the valleys of the San Carlos and the Huerfano, for it is "not that we love Caesar less, but Rome more."

We have said that water was the prime requisite, and the banks of streams are consequently first sought. Government land is divided into sections of 640 acres (a mile each way), and quarter sections of 160 acres. What more simple and easy, we hear some one ask, than to take up four quarter sections in a line along the stream, and while we only own, strictly speaking, a quarter of a mile in width, to occupy, without let or hindrance, away back to the divide (ridge between that valley and the next), being sure that no one will have either the motive or the will to dispute with us the possession of this arid area? Nothing, certainly, except that a number of able bodied citizens besides yourself have not only conceived this same idea, but acted promptly on it, and that in consequence, the supply of water frontage may be found inadequate to meet the demand, and its market value consequently and proportionately increases.

There are always, however, ranchmen willing to sell, for one reason or another, and no one need despair of obtaining a good location at a fair rate, with the improvements ready made. Then he can buy his stock mainly, if he be wise, on the spot and in the neighborhood; for, with the great improvement now taking place in breeds, it is no longer desirable to buy largely in Texas. Then come his "cow-boys," or herders—not Mexicans, as in old times, but generally stalwart Americans, quick of hand and deliberate of speech. They are provided with swift and sure-footed horses, generally, in these days, of the broncho type—a mixture of the American horse and the mustang.

It may now fairly be asked, where else in the world, and in what other known way can a man sit down and see his possessions increase before his eyes with so little exertion involved on his part? With the dawn the cattle are all grazing. Thin and gray enough the grass looks to the inexperienced eye, but the ranchero well knows the tufts of buffalo and gramma growth, gauges the value of this feed as compared, in the matter of nutriment, with the richest greensward of apparently more fertile regions, and remembers that it grows afresh twice a year.

Then, with the utmost regularity, and some time before noon, the whole herd—the splendid bulls, the plump steers, the red and white and roan and mottled cows—take their accustomed trail, and seek the water with unerring certainty. Then back to the grazing again, and feed until

"The embers of the sunset's fires  
Along the clouds burn down,"  
and night brings them repose.—A. A. Hayes, in *Harper's Magazine* for Nov.

In consequence of the prevalence of foot and mouth disease among the 1,300 sheep lately arrived in England, the privy council is about to issue an order placing American sheep in the same category with cattle, viz., scheduled them (slaughtering at post).—*Toronto Farmers' Monthly.*

**GOOD CATTLE.**—Mr. J. W. Egbert sold three head of young cattle a few days ago at 4 1/4c per lb. One of them, two years and five months old, weighed 2,374 lbs. Another, two years and nine months old, weighed 1,614 lbs. The total weights were 4,620 lbs, and brought their owner the handsome sum of \$196.35.—*Anderson News.*

VALUE the friendship of him who stands by you in the storm; swarms of insects will surround you in the sunshine.

A WESTERN editor who was in prison for libelling a judge was deliberately solicited by the jailor to give the prison a puff.

## OAK HALL IS NOW FULLY ONE-PRICE SUPPLIED ONE-PRICE CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS.

We are pleased to announce to our friends that the great success of our ONE-PRICE-MONEY-RETURNED-PLAN enables us, because of the largely increased volume of business, to fix for the Fall and Winter Seasons prices lower than heretofore attained. "The larger the sales, the lower the prices." We call particular attention to our large variety of

OVERCOATS AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. SPECIAL REDUCTION OF TEN PER CENT. TO MINISTERS ONLY. SUITS TO ORDER. Samples sent on application.

**JOHN WANAMAKER,**

OAK HALL, Cor. Fourth and Jefferson Streets, LOUISVILLE, KY.

H. A. WITHERSPOON, Resident Manager.

## IMPORTANT NOTICE!

## A \$25 OIL PAINTING GIVEN TO EACH AND EVERY READER OF THIS PAPER.

Arrangements have been made which secure to the patrons of this paper the greatest Art Premiums ever offered in this country. They consist of genuine original Oil Paintings painted under the management of the National School of Design, in size not less than 23 x 28 inches, each Painting in a fine Gold Frame finish. No two of the Paintings are alike, of course, and not one of them could be purchased for less than \$25, if bought in the regular way. Their value may be determined by the following card:

All concerned are assured that every painting furnished under this arrangement is worth not less than \$25; that they can not be purchased for a less price, and that only those who are entitled to them under this arrangement can procure them at all, until after the expiration of the time stated in this notice.

One of these splendid Oil Paintings will be furnished to each reader of this paper who cuts out the Premium Certificate found below, and sends it to the National School of Design, Chicago, Ill. And further.—To enable a selection to be made, a number of original fine sketches will be sent in advance. These sketches will be numbered, and are taken from the Paintings by accomplished artists. When the sketches are received, the one that pleases best may be selected by its number, and the same picture, executed in oil colors, on canvas, framed in gold frame finish, will be shipped to the person making the selection. When the Premium Certificate is forwarded, enclose with it 25c. or 33 ct. stamps, to prepay expressage on the sketches, which will be delivered to you, all carrying charges prepaid. These sketches alone are superb specimens of art, and worth in themselves more than any chromo premium ever offered.

Cut out this Certificate and send it to the National School of Design, 124 Wells Street, Chicago, Ills.  
**Premium Certificate.**—On receipt of this Certificate, together with 25c. in stamps, or other currency, we will ship to the sender, all charges prepaid in full, a series of original FINE CRAYON SKETCHES. Each sketch taken from an original oil painting in this school. Whatever sketch is chosen, we will, on return of its number to us, ship the Painting from which it is taken. This certificate is good until Jan. 1, 1880, after which it is null and void. No sketches or Paintings will be sent to any one who does not forward this Certificate. All certificates must be sent directly to  
The National School of Design, 124 Wells St., Chicago, Ills.

## Merchants National Bank of Louisville

CAPITAL \$500,000.

## DIRECTORS.

H. C. CARUTH. JOHN M. ROBINSON.  
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The accounts of Banks, Bankers, Individuals and Corporations are solicited. Deposits received in general account, or Certificates of Deposit will be issued therefor. Liberal loans made on Warehouse Receipts for tobacco and other products and merchandise, and on approved collaterals. Special attention will be given to the sale of Bonds for Counties and Corporations, and to the payment of their Coupons and to any other business requiring a financial agent. J. H. LINDENBERGER, Cashier.

## RENEW! SUBSCRIBE!

Get your Neighbor to do likewise.

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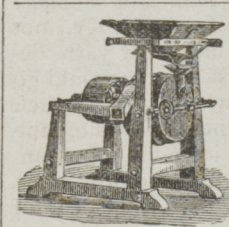
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## MISCELLANEOUS.

## THE CHUFA.

Publishers of agricultural papers frequently feel it a duty to give in their columns information concerning new plants or new modes of cultivation. We have for a year or more past copied freely from the press all the practical articles relating to chufa and its culture. The introduction of this nut has been a benefit to those who are unfortunate enough to own poor, sandy land in the States south of this. We here copy from the report of the commissioner of agriculture of North Carolina a letter commending the chufa for that State. If some enterprising person will invent a mill by which the hull can be taken off the nut, it will supersede the peanut for selling on the street.

HOOKERTON, N. C., Sept. 8, 1879.

Sir: The value and importance of the Spanish chufa, as an addition to the agricultural productions of the farm, is but commencing to develop itself, and wherever it has been tried as food for hogs, it has given satisfaction.

Last year I planted three acres on sandy land that would not have yielded more than three barrels of corn per acre. From this I cut two tons of as good hay as the very best Northern hay, which kept well, without sustaining the least injury; horses and cattle relish it, and do well on it.

I turned in my fattening and stock hogs upon the lot the last of September, and killed 2,700 pounds of store hogs, the last of December. Said hogs had no corn until two weeks before they were killed, except an occasional ear to regulate their bowels. Lard perfectly firm, and meat and lard as good as any I ever had.

In relation to the bug which is spoken of in the papers, I recognize an old familiar enemy, which we often see around corn roots. I apprehend no trouble from this direction. I have seen fine crops of chufa growing on land that would not have paid in anything else. My crop only received two plowings, and the planting was done as early in the spring as the weather would permit. There is no danger of its becoming a pest, like its relative, the cocoa or nut grass, from the fact that it will freeze out in this latitude—in fact, is shy to come up when planted, and missing hills have to be filled with drawings from a neighboring plant. F. M. ROUNTREE.

## THE TRANSPORTATION OF FRESH MEAT.

The London *Farmer* says: An experiment has been tried in Australia of preserving meat in the carcass, by the injection of brine into the blood vessels. It is proposed to send to the Sydney exhibition a whole bullock preserved by the new method. Immediately after the animal is killed the breast is laid bare, and a pipe inserted into the left ventricle, through which a stream of weak brine is forced from an elevated tank. The brine flows along all the vessels, and drives out the blood through the right ventricle, when a stronger brine is forced in, until all the vessels are full. It is stated that the distribution of the salt is thorough, and that the meat is perfectly preserved by the process.

If this be true, we shall doubtless soon have Australian meat, thus cured, placed in the English market. But Englishmen do not greatly relish any salt meats except bacon. What they want is sound fresh meat. And the time can not be far off when science will have overcome this difficulty of transporting meat in an uncooked, unsalted and in a perfectly sweet condition from Australia to Great Britain.

[And we would add, from America also.—ED. F. H. J.]

## FALL OATS FOR THE SOUTH.

We crave the indulgence of our farming friends for so often alluding to the importance of this crop. Our high estimate of the superior feeding value of oats, and the cheapness and comparative certainty with which crops may be produced, is our excuse. In antebellum times, when labor was a definite known quantity, and altogether reliable, it was comparatively easy to produce as much cotton as could be conveniently gathered, and at the same time cultivate a large area in corn.

But in these days of free labor—an unknown quantity—farmers are rightly learning that more attention, that is, better preparation and manuring, and larger proportionate areas, should be devoted to those crops which require less prolonged or continuous labor. Among such crops we include clover and the cultivated grasses, as well as oats and other small grain. In most free labor countries, the main work of the farm is included in two distinct periods—seed time and harvest. In the South, where cotton is and must con-

tinue to be the staple money crop, the cultivation of corn during the same time that the cotton crop is growing, has always been a serious hindrance.

There are other reasons which might be given in favor of the radical change from the old system of relying almost solely on corn for our feed crop. But we will discuss them no further at present.

We wish to urge the sowing of oats in the fall, at least the greater part of the crop. The experience of the past few years, in Georgia and South Atlantic and Gulf States, is altogether in favor of fall sown. The only risk incurred is the liability to winter killing, but, if sown early, the plants will become so firmly established in the soil that the danger is small—not half so great as the risk of drought in May, which is so ruinous to spring oats.

The red or yellow rust-proof oat is now so widely distributed that there can be no difficulty in getting seed in any section of the country. Sow plenty of seed—from one to three bushels, according to quality of land or amount of fertilizers used. If guano is used, thoroughly wet the oats and stir in the proportionate quantity of fertilizer, and sow all together.—*Christian Index*.

## THE SPARROW WAR.

Once upon a time a certain king of Prussia found fault with the sparrow, long before it was brought over here and subjected to the prevailing storm of unfriendly criticism that is now beating upon its hardy head and energetic struggle for existence. This magnate aforesaid was fond of currants, big, red, Dutch currants, and a row of richly laden bushes, which his gardener was cultivating in confident pride for the delectation of the royal palate, was the subject of more attention from his majesty than the gorgeous flower parterres or the clumps of semi-tropical foliage, transplanted to please his eye, here and there throughout the princely gardens. When the berries were almost blushing in full crimson beauty of ripeness, his royal highness made the unpleasant discovery that multitudes of sparrows not only coveted the fruit as much as he, but that they had eaten them all before he could muster an alarm, mount guard, and pick the clusters for himself.

A quaint chronicler tells us, thereupon, that the wrath of his highness was not confined to a single or repeated explosions of disgust on the garden walks, but that an edict was published at once ordering the extermination of the *Pyrgita domestica*; and so thoroughly did the vassals of the crown carry out this law that the unhappy sparrows were literally eliminated from the Prussian realms. Then this old historian goes on to say that, to the great surprise of "his majesty," the currant bushes were not permitted, after the expulsion of these birds, to render service after their kind, for a strange fly next year followed, and "did eate ye leaves" so extensively that the shrubs again failed in bearing; and so on, season after season, until the king, weary of seeing the ravage, revoked the decree of death to the sparrow, and actually paid out of the royal treasury some \$800,000 in the form of rewards to his people for their zeal in bringing the exiled birds back.

Thus the sparrow, which we have brought over from the continent, is no stranger to persecution, and the success with which he fights for a living here augurs well for his future; but, like all other people of pronounced character, he has decided phases of good mingled with much that is as decidedly evil; hence his friends and his foes have arisen, and the overburdened refrain of their angry disavowals and recriminations is spread out within the columns of the press wherever men can read in this country.—*Prof. H. W. Elliott, in Harper's Magazine for November*.

A NATURAL ICE HOUSE.—The Cumberland (Ky.) *Courier* says: There is in Wayne county, Kentucky, near the Clinton line, a large cave, we are reliably informed by parties who have seen it, which contains great quantities of ice through the winter and summer. Mr. Robert Wood, of Albany, Ky., not believing any such unearthly yarn, determined last August that he would go and see for himself whether or not such was the case. He therefore visited the cave and found the ice piled up mountain high, and brought some of it home with him. He says that it is dead of winter there the entire year. There is no question as to the truth of this matter, which will be verified by Mr. Wood on application of any one doubting it. Will the sages please rise and explain?

CAPT. W. J. STONE returned from Texas Thursday. It is reported that he has inherited considerable property in that State near Austin.—*Eddyville Mirror*.

## THE OLD NATIONAL PIKE.

The traffic seems like a frieze with an endless procession of figures. There were sometimes sixteen gayly painted coaches each way a day; the cattle and sheep were never out of sight; the canvas covered wagons were drawn by six or twelve horses with bows of bells over their collars; the families of statesmen and merchants went by in private vehicles; and while most of the travelers were unostentatious, a few had splendid equipages, and employed outriders. Some of the passes through the Alleghenies were as precipitous as any in the Sierra Nevada, and the mountains were as wild. Within a mile of the road the country was a wilderness, but on the highway the traffic was as dense and as continuous as in the main street of a large town.

The national road proper was built from Cumberland, Maryland, to Wheeling, Virginia, by the United States government, the intention being to establish it as far as St. Louis. It was excellently macadamized; the rivers and creeks were spanned by stone bridges; the distances were indexed by iron mile posts, and the toll houses supplied with strong iron gates. Its projector and chief supporter was Henry Clay, whose services in its behalf are commemorated by a monument near Wheeling. Henry Beeson, a former Congressman, was also an advocate of it, and on one occasion he made a public speech in which he showed the audience—so flexible is arithmetic combined with imagination—that from the number of horseshoes it would necessitate, and the number of nails, it was better adapted to promote trade than any railway could be.

From Cumberland to Baltimore the road, or a large part of it, was built by certain banks of Maryland, which were rechartered in 1816 on condition that they should complete the work. So far from being a burden to them, it proved to be a most lucrative property for many years, yielding as much as 20 per cent., and it is only of late years that it has yielded no more than two or three per cent. The part built by the Federal government was transferred to Maryland some time ago, and the tolls became a political perquisite; but within the past year it has been acquired by the counties of Alleghany and Garrett, which have made it free.

We have written of what is past. The canal and the railway have superseded the old national "pike," and it is not often now that a traveler disturbs the dust that lies upon it. The dust itself, indeed, has settled and given root to the grass and shrubbery, which in many places show how complete the decadence is. The black snakes, moccasins and copperheads, that were always plentiful in the mountains, have become so unused to the intrusion of man that they sun themselves in the road, and a vehicle can not pass without running over them. Many of the villages which were prosperous in the coaching days have fallen asleep, and the wagon of a peddler or farmer is alone seen where once the travel was enormous. The men who were actively engaged on the road as drivers, station agents, and mail contractors are nearly all dead.

The few that remain are very old, and while an inquiry about the past reanimates them for a moment, they soon lapse into the oblivion of their years. But the taverns, with their hospitable and picturesque fronts, the old smithies, and the toll-gates have not been entirely swept away. Enough has been left undisposed to sustain the interest and individuality of the highway, which from Frederick to Cumberland is rich by dower of nature, independently of its past.—*W. H. Rideing, in Harper's Magazine for November*.

A LEARNED GEIMAN doctor has discovered a means of dyeing the eyes of animals in general, and of men in particular, any color that he pleases. He is accompanied on his travels of propagation by a dog with a rose colored eye, a cat with an orange red eye, and a monkey with a chromo yellow eye. But the most curious specimens of his art are a negro with one eye black and the other blue, and a negress with one eye gold colored and the other silver white. The doctor says the process of color transformation, far from injuring the sight, strengthens and improves it.

A WISE DEACON.—"Deacon Wilder, I want you to tell me how you kept yourself and family well the past season, when all the rest of us have been sick so much, and have had the doctors visiting us so often?"

"Brother Taylor, the answer is very easy. I used Hop Bitters in time; kept my family well, and saved the doctor bills. Three dollars' worth of it kept us well and able to work all the time. I'll warrant it has cost you and the neighbors one to two hundred dollars apiece to keep sick the same time."

"Deacon, I'll use your medicine hereafter."

BARBER—"Thin your hair out a bit, sir?" Customer—"No; never mind. My wife attends to that; but just oil it well."

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## MISCELLANEOUS.

Continued from last week's Number.

## HOG DISEASES.

Report of Dr. D. W. Voyles, of New Albany, Ind., to the U. S. Commissioner of Agriculture.

## PATHOLOGY OF THE DISEASE.

As before stated, all dead animals not too far advanced in decomposition were examined, and one or more sick animals were selected from each diseased herd, and after a careful study of their symptoms, as compared with the other sick stock of the herd, were slaughtered for examination.

Memoranda from thirty dissections made from fifteen separate and distinct herds, fairly representing the disease as observed under all the varied circumstances as to food, soil, water, and general management, show the following results:

In every case, without exception, disease of the lungs was present, varying in degree from slight congestion to complete softening from suppuration and inflammation. In two cases the lung disease was tuberculous in character. In eight cases adhesion occurred between the costal pleura and lung. In six cases circumscribed spots of inflammation were found on the walls of the heart and its investment, with an effusion in the pericardial sack. In six cases were small patches of ulceration of mucous lining of large intestine. In six cases were congestion of mucous lining of the stomach. In all cases the liver presented a darker hue than natural, in four cases slightly, and in one greatly enlarged; but in all other cases in size and general appearance would compare favorably with that organ as usually observed in animals regarded sound and healthy. The spleen was in all cases discolored, as in case of the liver. In few cases there was slight congestion of the kidneys. In one case there was evidence of fatty degeneration, and in all others the organ indicated a healthy condition. The blood was always dark colored, the muscles pale and relaxed.

The disease of the lungs was in all cases the leading pathological condition, to which all other diseased appearances were secondary in importance, constituting complications only. A section of the lung of an animal slaughtered during the active inflammatory state of the disease shows, under the microscope, a complete solidification of lung tissue, the air cells being filled with epithelial exudation, no extravasated blood appearing. A section of the liver of the same animal shows a thickening of the septa acini by a proliferation of epithelial cells, tending to or constituting fatty degeneration; other acini in the same section exhibit a perfectly healthy condition. A section of intestine from same animal shows a healthy condition. These three sections are transmitted with this report for verification.

The contents of the stomach and intestines were liquid in six cases, and dry, hard, and very dark colored in all others. The gall bladder usually contained a small quantity of thin, greenish fluid. The trachea and bronchial tubes contained a large quantity of matter apparently consisting of mucus and broken down epithelium.

## DIAGNOSIS OF THE DISEASE.

Judging from the visible causes that appear most active in its development—the symptoms and pathology of the disease—we feel warranted in pronouncing it, in its mild manifestations, *bronchial catarrh*, and, in its most active and fatal form, *catarrhal pneumonia*.

There is no symptom uniformly present in the disease, as we have observed it, that bears any analogy to the symptoms of cholera as affecting the human subject, and the term "hog cholera" is therefore a misnomer; and although there is, ordinarily, little or nothing in a name, in this instance the misnaming of the disease has been a source of incalculable loss, by suggesting a line of treatment irrationally administered and calculated to aggravate rather than cure it.

## ITS CAUSE.

It is when seeking the cause of this wide-spread epidemic disease that the field of investigation takes widest range. As already stated, it prevails more or less at all seasons of the year, and under almost every conceivable condition and combination of conditions as to soil, food, water, locality and general management; but the difference in its prevalence under certain circumstances is so marked and uniform that from these facts we may derive some definite information as to the causes most active in development.

The past history of the disease would indicate that it originated in this country at a time when the condition of swine was visibly altered from a comparative state of nature to one of more perfect domestication. When the coun-

try was new, affording almost unlimited range, the hogs bred, grew up, and roamed in the forest until maturity. Being allowed the free use of their noses, and being omnivorous in nature, they fed on worms, roots, mast, and such other food as was provided and given them by their owners; they exercised as their inclination or necessities inclined them; had free access to numerous springs and streams of running water; slept in storm sheltered thickets on beds of clean leaves, and enjoyed under these circumstances a vigor of constitution and an immunity from disease unknown to the modern swine breeders of the country. As the country became more densely populated, rendering it necessary to clear up and inclose the land for agricultural purposes, the lank, active, long-nosed animal of the pioneer age began to disappear in order to give place to a new and more advanced civilization in the history of his race. A close business calculation demonstrated that a hog fed to profit on food produced by manual labor must have an inbred tendency to take on flesh, and that tendency encouraged by close confinement and high feeding.

[To be continued.]

## POULTRY HINTS AND ITEMS.

Keep accounts.

Cull your fowl flock.

Keep the best pullets for layers next season.

Look out for a supply of gravel before cold weather sets in.

A Richmond (Ill.) man made in a year from 100 hens, \$130 net profit, besides supplying eggs and poultry for house consumption.

Whitewash the poultry houses before cold weather comes.

Raise your own feather beds.

A New Jersey woman has caught in steel traps, during the past seven years, eighty-seven hawks. Wish she would gather up her traps, come here and stay a few months; she would be handy to have in the family.

There is more in the feed than in the breed—the fowl that has been well fed and well cared for from the shell to slaughtering time, will make the best table meat. If you want chickens that will be good eating after they are dead, see that they will eat well during their lives.

The Langshan fowls are raising quite a commotion in English poultry circles. Being a new breed, of course they possess a few more good qualities than any other breed in chickendom.

The English *Agricultural Gazette* is responsible for the statement that a game cock was recently sold for \$502. Who says poultry don't pay?

Roosting-felt is generally liked by those who have used it in the poultry house; it is claimed that the strong odor of tar keeps off vermin.

Fanny Field, in Prairie Farmer.

## LIGHT BRAHMA FOWLS.

It would be difficult to find handsomer, showier fowls than the light Brahmas when they are kept where they belong, on clean grass runs in the country; but when kept in small yards in villages or cities, especially where coal is used for fuel, their glossy white plumage soon gets soiled with dust and coal smoke, giving them a dirty, dingy look that renders them anything but attractive objects.

The plumage of the light Brahmas is white, except a narrow black stripe down the center of the neck feathers; primaries, flight feathers of the wings, black; secondaries, or feathers that are visible when the wings are closed, black on the inner web; black tail, and tail coverts, or the soft, curved feathers at the sides of the tail, of a glossy greenish black. Both sexes have small pea combs, which resemble three combs in one, the middle being the highest; legs bright yellow, stout, and feathered to the extremity of the outer and middle toes. The carriage of the cock is upright and spirited, and the hens have a quiet, contented, matronly appearance. They are hardy, good winter layers, and if judiciously fed will lay reasonably well in summer.

The Brahmas are good sitters; if you give them a fair chance they will sit all summer, but "break them up" when the broody fever first seizes them, and they will return to laying duties again. They are very tame, quiet, and of a peaceable disposition generally; will bear confinement well, but if allowed liberty will not scratch anything unless starved to it, to do any damage, in a garden. They do not feather up soon enough, and run too much to leg in their younger days, to make them presentable as "spring chickens," but for early and late fall market, and for capons they are unsurpassed by any of the feathered tribe. When dressed they are plump, yellow skinned, and look well, consequently they sell well in market.

One season just before Christmas, when the markets were full of poultry of all kinds, we dressed a lot of light Brahma pullets and sent them in. They were within six and seven months old, been feed well from the shell, then had ten days, extra feeding before they were slaughtered, and averaged five pounds apiece dressed. For that lot of poultry we found quick sale at three cents per pound above the highest quoted market price, and an invitation to "send on some more of the same kind."

## PREMIUMS FOR BUTTER AND CHEESE.

In order to encourage the production of the best butter and the best cheese, Messrs. Francis D. Moulton & Co., 127 Water street, New York, offer the sum of \$500 in gold, as premiums on these products, made with Ashton's factory filled salt, and exhibited at the coming international dairy fair at New York, to be awarded as follows:

\$75 for the best creamery butter made in the United States or Canada, if salted with Ashton's factory filled salt.

\$50 for the second best creamery butter made in the United States or Canada, if salted with Ashton's factory filled salt.

\$75 for the best dairy butter made in the United States or Canada, if salted with Ashton's factory filled salt.

\$50 for the second best dairy butter made in the United States or Canada, if salted with Ashton's factory filled salt.

\$100 for the best cheese made in the United States, if salted with Ashton's factory filled salt.

\$50 for the second best cheese made in the United States, if salted with Ashton's factory filled salt.

\$100 for the best cheese made in Canada, if salted with Ashton's factory filled salt.

Entries and awards to be made under the rules of the International Dairy Fair Association.

## SALT AND BRAN AS FERTILIZERS.

Mr. D. J. Williams, Jr., one of Woodford county's best farmers, in a letter to the *Bluegrass Clipper* says:

"I found salt sowed in March, from two to three bushels per acre, quite beneficial to both wheat and barley. I had two acres and one-quarter of wheat on tired hemp land, on which I sowed three bushels of salt in March, per acre, off of which I got one hundred and thirty-one bushels of wheat; it was Fultz wheat. I also used salt on barley with marked advantage, both in size of grain, quantity and color."

"You ask for a statement about bran as a fertilizer. I had a tired piece of corn land which did not produce over five barrels of corn per acre the year before I put it in wheat. I used one thousand pounds of bran per acre, at a cost of \$5 per acre, on five acres, which yielded twenty-nine bushels per acre. I used \$5 worth of ground bone per acre on five acres; it produced twenty-three bushels per acre. On five acres, no fertilizer was used; I got fifteen bushels per acre."

Texas pays annually \$500,000 interest on her State debt.



Diseases, like thieves, attack the weak. Fortify your organization with the Bitters, and it will resist and baffle alike the virus of epidemics and the changes of temperature, which disorder the constitutions of the feeble. There is vitality in it. It is a pure vegetable stimulant, a rare alterative and anti-bilious medicine, and has not a harmful element among its many ingredients.

## NEW STRAWBERRIES.

The prize Strawberries LONGFELLOW and WARREN, are the largest and best. Send for descriptive circular and testimonials.

J. DECKER, Fern Creek, Ky.

## PENSIONS.

Every wound or injury, even by accident or any disease, entitles a soldier of the late war to a pension. All pensions by the law of January 1879, begin back at date of discharge or death of the soldier. All entitled should apply at once. Thousands who are now drawing pensions are entitled to an increase. Soldiers and widows of the war of 1812 and Mexican war yet due to pensions. Fees in all cases only \$10. Bounty yet due to thousands. Sample copy CITIZEN SOLDIER free. Send two stamps for new laws, blanks, and instructions to.

COL. N. W. FITZGERALD, U. S. Claim Att'y, Box 583, Washington, D. C.

39-41

**Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient**

May properly be called the "Hercules" of medicine, for it cleanses Nature's Augean stables, and allows the recuperative powers of the system to do the work of restoration to health. No medicine cures; Nature alone cures. This aperient opens the proper avenues, the functions are permitted to resume their work, and the patient gets well.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. 42-21

**The Purest and Best Medicine ever made.**

A combination of *Hops, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion*, with all the best and most curative properties of all other Bitters makes the greatest *Hop Bitter*, *Liver Regulator*, and *Liver and Health Restoring Agent* on earth.

No disease or ill health can possibly long exist where Hop Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm.

To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable without intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, what the disease or ailment is, use Hop Bitters. Do not wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use the Bitters at once. It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

\$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. Do not let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters.

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged, drunk, or noxious, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "Invaluable Friend and Hope," and no person or family should be without them.

**Get some this day.**

Hop Bitters is the purest, safest, and best Ask Children.

One Hop Pad for Stomach, Liver and Kidneys is superior to all others. Ask Druggists.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.

All sold by druggists. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co. Rochester, N. Y. Send for Circular.

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TRADE MARK. Is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatocoe, Impotency and all diseases that follow, and consequent on self abuse, as loss of memory, universal fatigue, pain in the back, dimness of vision, premature old age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity, Consumption and a Premature Grave, all of which, as a rule, are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.

Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5, or will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing

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37.10. 37.15. 37.20. 37.25. 37.30. 37.



## TOBACCO DEPARTMENT

We request short letters or postal cards from planters in reference to the condition of the growing tobacco crop. Address Tobacco Department, Farmers' Home Journal, Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, OCT. 16, 1879.

## A CAUTION TO FARMERS.

We were, on yesterday, shown an immensely large poster (almost as big as the side of a house), with letters of red, white and blue, which, at first, we mistook for an advertisement of a circus or negro minstrel show, but closer inspection showed us 'twas but a recitation of the many advantages and benefits arising to the farmer who can be induced to ship to a certain tobacco warehouse.

Well, we thought, "that's all right; those men have certainly been searching the scriptures, and have been reading how sinful it is for a fellow to be hiding his light under a bushel, and are determined to let their shine forth, as a lamp to the feet and a light to the pathway of the benighted farmer."

Running our eyes down, we were attracted by two columns of figures, one showing "our" charges, the other, how these old warehouses are gouging our friends—the farmers. Well, we thought; that's all right, too; let iniquity be exposed. But just here we come to an item that attracts our special attention. In the column headed "Charges at Old Warehouses," we noticed this: "Receiving fee \$3, warehouse fee \$2, commission 1 per cent."

As in all our intercourse with gentlemen of the trade, we'd never even so much as heard of a "receiving fee," we were stumped, and turned away disgusted, feeling pretty much as the poor African felt to whom the missionary had been relating a little of Bible history, such as the swallowing of Jonah by the whale (to make himself the better understood, he called it "a fish"); the slaying of the Philistines by Samson, etc. Then he told the poor heathen something of his (the missionary's) own country, climate, etc., and tried to describe the nature and character of ice by telling him that in winter time the big rivers got so hard you could walk on them as on the dry land. This was a little too much for the poor heathen. The result was he got mad and swore he didn't believe a word which had been told him—not even the fish story.

Now, we say (and we've been intimately associated with this market for nine years) that, until yesterday, we had never heard of such a charge as a "receiving fee," and have been unable to find anyone who can rise and explain—satisfactorily.

## CAT'S-PAWS.

A long time ago it happened that a pet monkey, which was very fond of chestnuts (roasted chestnuts), found out where his owner kept these favorite nuts, and managed to steal some of them. Putting them in the fire (embers), he roasted them. Then how to get them out was the question. The problem was soon solved. Laying hold of a cat, which was asleep on the rug, by a little persuasion, and a good deal of force, poor pussy's paws were made use of to get the monkey's chestnuts out of the fire.

Hence the very common saying, made a "cat's-paw." The poor cat didn't eat chestnuts—didn't love them, had no earthly use for them, and has never learned to this day what interest it had in getting them out of the fire. The monkey understood the matter perfectly, and tried to explain to the bewildered cat exactly how it was that they had an equal interest in the matter, but without success. Ever afterward when the cat saw his friend, the monkey, preparing to roast chestnuts, remembering the lesson learned by former experience, he skipped out.

Has it never occurred to some of our succeeding friends that 'twas somebody else's chestnuts that are in the fire, and that they are in no wise interested as to whether they remain in or are taken out?

Has the thought never suggested itself to the large majority of these buyers that 'tis only a few of their number who love chestnuts, and have been eating them for the past several months? Now, as to who the chestnuts belong to—in other words, who are the monkeys and who the cats—we won't even guess.

## THE WEATHER AND CROPS.

That favorable weather for the growing crop, of which we've made mention so frequently of late, still continues. The mercury in the thermometer still goes up in the neighborhood of the nineties, and "Is this hot enough for you?" is yet the leading question of the day (and night, too, for that matter) with those who are short of a remark.

We have made it our business to hunt up and interview "the oldest inhabitant," and he says "there was never anything like it," and we echo his words and say "never" (no "hardly ever" about it). Farmers who had the nerve to let their tobacco stand in the field and get ripe have "hit the nail on the head;" while those who got scared and cut it green now wish they hadn't. And, if advantage has been taken of this remarkable opportunity for "yellowing" and curing without fire, we may look for a great deal of colory

tobacco in the new crop—that is, of the late plantings. The character of the more forward had been settled long before this dry spell set in.

Recent inquiry and investigation confirms us in the opinion heretofore formed and expressed as to the size of the crop, that is, that it will not exceed one half an average. Our views as to its character have been somewhat changed—heretofore we have thought the proportion of mean tobacco would be unusually large. That opinion was based upon the reports received from the country up to the middle of September, and damage by rain storms, black spot, etc., about that time, causing so much of it to be cut before it had more than half matured. The larger part of the first cuttings must then, of necessity, be of a very inferior quality, and the proportion of lugs be extremely large.

The color, too, of these earlier cuttings must be mean, as up to the 10th of September there was no weather at all suited to the curing process. As before said, however, the quality of the late plantings must be far better, and may serve to raise the character of the crop to something like an average in quality. What we have written is intended to apply to the entire Western crop, leaving out the "cutting" district, which, from all accounts, has raised a larger crop than usual. As to color, texture, etc., we are unadvised; presume, however, it will not come up to the usual standard.

## FIRM CHANGE.

We notice a change in the firm of Semonin, Mason & Laughlin, of the Pike Tobacco Warehouse. Messrs. Mason and Laughlin, who retire, are succeeded by Messrs. J. M. O'Brien, of Meade county, and J. J. Allen, late of Henderson county. Of Captain Paul F. Semonin, who is so well and favorably known (from Cincinnati to New Orleans), it is unnecessary for us to speak; everybody knows him and appreciates his many excellent qualities of head and heart. In this new business connection he has our most sincere wishes for his prosperity and success.

Of Mr. Mason we can say that our acquaintance, although comparatively a short one, has been of the most agreeable character. Success to him in any future enterprise in which he may be engaged. With R. J. Laughlin we have been for years on terms of most intimate friendship. We have known him since his boyhood; have seen him work his way unaided to affluence; then, by the vicissitudes of fortune, set back to the starting point again; but in all the conditions of life, the same clever gentleman, and most competent, efficient and correct man of business. If unbounded energy, coupled with capacity to do well whatever he may undertake, will bring success, it will be his.

To all, both of the old and new firm, individually and collectively: "Here's to you and your families—may you all live long and prosper."

## A DEAD LOCK.

This seems to be the condition of things, as they at present exist, and from appearances, a compromise is in the distant future—unless the friends of the market cut loose at once from those whose interests are not in sustaining the trade here, but rather in breaking it down.

Let the men who have a common interest in the Louisville market go to work and see to it that the aims and intentions of the enemy are defeated.

We know there are some men who would like to see this trouble go on. It's money in their pockets. Where they buy one hhd on the break here, they purchase three in the country. They don't want it to come here. It can be bought cheaper in the country.

## ANSWER TO QUERY.

How is it that from the commencement of the troubles, you have never published a line or a word, unless it favored the side of the warehouses? Does that show "as kind a regard for the one party as the other?"—*Tobacco News*.

The *Tobacco News* is as short in memory as it is unfair in statement. On divers occasions, and notably on June 12, the FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL gave in full the very partisan comments of the *Tobacco News* on the circular issued by the warehousemen.

Where is the shipper of tobacco who prefers to pay \$2.50 to \$4 for selling a hhd of tobacco, which \$2 and 1 per cent. amounts to, according to the value of tobacco—when he can sell it at \$2 net, and have it sold at fully as good a price, and his money quite as well guaranteed in the one case as in the other?—*Tobacco News*.

Where is the shipper who does not look more to the price he expects to receive than to the fees he will have to pay? Then, where is the shipper who does not see that he will get a higher price where the rules of the trade are such as give a worldwide confidence to the samples? This may be received by shippers as a rule: where a thing is offered too cheap, apparently, it will prove very dear before they are done with it. A good article has a value, while an imitation is offered at half price, or anything you will give. A shipper can better pay present charges at the regular tobacco warehouses than to have his tobacco sold elsewhere for nothing and a chromo.

## LOUISVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

The following table shows the sales for the week, month and year ending October 11:

| Warehouses—               | Week. | Mo. | Year.  |
|---------------------------|-------|-----|--------|
| Ninth-street, hhd's.....  | 128   | 227 | 10,181 |
| Pike.....                 | 59    | 127 | 2,422  |
| Gilbert, Hudson & Co..... | 34    | 46  | 1,543  |
| Pickett.....              | 99    | 284 | 8,793  |
| Boone.....                | 13    | 22  | 2,954  |
| Farmers.....              | 68    | 102 | 2,975  |
| Kentucky Association..... | 28    | 55  | 2,902  |
| Planters.....             | 98    | 126 | 4,782  |
| Falls City.....           | 46    | 96  | 2,303  |
| Louisville.....           | 45    | 90  | 5,111  |
| Green River.....          | 10    | 30  | 1,393  |

|                          |       |       |        |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|--------|
| Total.....               | 628   | 1,205 | 45,359 |
| Year 1878.....           | 1,002 | 1,836 | 60,931 |
| Year 1877.....           | 722   | 1,402 | 48,935 |
| Year 1876.....           | 1,264 | 2,587 | 54,734 |
| Classified.....          | Week. | Mo.   | Year.  |
| Original new, hhd's..... | 384   | 703   | 27,036 |
| Original old.....        | 28    | 55    | 9,486  |
| New reviews.....         | 208   | 472   | 4,720  |
| Old reviews.....         | 8     | 16    | 4,108  |

New crop sold to date, 28,482 hhd's; in 1878, 54,834 hhd's. Receipts for the week 125 hhd's; for week ending October 4, 275 hhd's; for week ending September 27, 350 hhd's; for week ending September 20, 430 hhd's; for week ending September 13, 700 hhd's; for week ending September 6, 850 hhd's.

By referring to the above report it will be seen that, comparing total sales to date with those to same date of last year, there is a falling off of 15,532 hhd's, and of the new crop a still greater decrease (26,452 hhd's). Comparing the receipts for the week with those of the five preceding weeks, it will be noticed that the falling off has been gradual, but steady, until now they amount to almost nothing.

Prices during the week, ending Saturday, were weak and unsteady; and the bidding was characterized throughout by a general feeling of apathy and indifference. This, however, may be owing more to the character of the offerings (or rather want of character) than to anything else, as during the entire week there were no desirable tobaccos on sale, the stock of bright cutters and sweet fillers being seemingly exhausted.

## THE TOBACCO MARKET.

The market, on Tuesday and Wednesday of the present week, was characterized by more life. On Tuesday especially, the bidding was decidedly more spirited than for some time, and we quote prices as full up to our quotations. The weather continues very warm, and fears are being aroused as to the crop now in the barns but uncured, as it is inclined to stem rot. Below we give our weekly quotations, and Tuesday's sales at the various warehouses:

PICKETT house sold 41 hhd's: 7 hhd's Butler county leaf and lugs at \$2.85@6.90; 1 hhd Union county leaf at \$6.75; 32 hhd's Ohio county leaf and lugs at \$2.45@7.70.

FARMERS' house sold 6 hhd's: 4 hhd's Logan county leaf and lugs at \$3.50@6.80; 2 hhd's Graves county leaf at \$4.80@5.05.

PLANTERS' house sold 18 hhd's: 5 hhd's Logan county leaf and lugs at \$2.95@5.60; 5 hhd's Daviess county leaf and lugs at \$3.05@8.70; 1 hhd Hart county leaf at \$5.30; 2 hhd's Grayson county lugs at \$1.95@3.50; 5 hhd's Henderson county leaf at \$4.50@5.30.

LOUISVILLE house sold 29 hhd's: 8 hhd's Daviess county leaf at \$7.70@11.75; 5 hhd's leaf and lugs at \$4.25@7.40; 2 hhd's McCracken county leaf and lugs at \$11@20; 3 hhd's low leaf and lugs at \$3.30@6; 6 hhd's Barren county low leaf and lugs at \$3.60@7.40; 5 hhd's at private sale.

KENTUCKY TOBACCO ASSOCIATION sold 5 hhd's: 3 hhd's Breckinridge county leaf at \$6.70@9.30; 2 hhd's Breckinridge county lugs at \$4.80@5.50.

NINTH-STREET house sold 52 hhd's: 1 hhd Virginia hdd wrapper at \$27; 1 hhd Henry county cutting leaf at \$14; 9 hhd's Warren county leaf at \$4.20@7.20; 16 hhd's Breckinridge county leaf at \$5.05@8.50; 2 hhd's Logan county leaf at \$6.70@9.90; 6 hhd's Cumberland county leaf and lugs at \$2.85@6.60; 1 hhd Hart county leaf at \$7.20; 4 hhd's Caldwell county leaf and lugs at \$3.25@7.50; 2 hhd's Casey county leaf at \$4.85@6.20; 3 hhd's Barren county leaf at \$6.50@7.50; 1 hhd Monroe county low leaf at \$4.10; 7 hhd's Simpson county lugs at \$2.70@3.70.

FALLS CITY house sold 10 hhd's: 1 hhd Butler county leaf at \$7; 3 hhd's Metcalfe county common leaf at \$5.20@5.85; 2 hhd's Barren county common leaf and lugs at \$4.25@6; 1 hhd Hart county low leaf at \$5; 1 hhd Taylor county lugs at \$3.90; 2 hhd's Lyon county low leaf at \$4.50@5.25.

PIKE house sold 23 hhd's: 10 hhd's Graves county leaf at private sale; 6 hhd's Tennessee good to medium leaf at \$6@7.80; 4 hhd's Tennessee common to low leaf at \$4.90@5.80; 1 hhd Henderson county lugs at \$4; 2 hhd's factory sweepings at \$1@1.25.

## QUOTATIONS, October 15.

|  |               |               |       |
|--|---------------|---------------|-------|
| Non-descript—                                    |               |               |       |
| Common lugs.....                                 | 3 1/2 @ 3 3/4 |               |       |
| Good lugs.....                                   | 3 3/4 @ 3 1/2 |               |       |
| Good leaf.....                                   | 4 @ 4 1/4     |               |       |
| HEAVY BODIED—                                    |               |               |       |
| Common lugs.....                                 | 4 @ 6         | 3 @ 3 1/2     | Dark. |
| Good lugs.....                                   | 6 @ 7         | 3 1/2 @ 4     |       |
| Common leaf.....                                 | 7 @ 8 1/2     | 4 @ 5 1/2     |       |
| Good leaf.....                                   | 8 1/2 @ 10    | 5 @ 6 1/2     |       |
| Fine leaf.....                                   | 10 @ 15       | 6 1/2 @ 7 1/2 |       |
| Selections.....                                  | 7 1/2 @ 10    |               |       |
| Bright.  |               |               |       |
| Common lugs.....                                 | 8 @ 12        | 9 @ 11        |       |
| Good lugs.....                                   | 10 @ 12       | 11 @ 14       |       |
| Common leaf.....                                 | 12 @ 13       | 14 @ 16       |       |
| Good leaf.....                                   | 13 @ 15       | 16 @ 18       |       |
| Fine leaf.....                                   | 15 @ 18       | 18 @ 21       |       |
| Selections.....                                  | 21 @ 25       |               |       |
| Red heavy bodied and red Cutting for plug kinds. |               |               |       |

## FIRST HOGSHEAD NEW TOBACCO.

From the Clarksville Tobacco Leaf of October 10:

Mr. Ed. Ross, of Trigg county, Ky., has the credit of shipping the first hhd of new tobacco to our market, which was consigned to Messrs. Turnley, Ely & Kennedy, of the Elephant Warehouse. The hhd weighed 1,300 lbs, and was classed as good common leaf. It was sold on the breaks Wednesday, and bought by Messrs. M. H. Clark & Bro.

for \$6 per cwt, a good price considering the weight, quality and condition. Of course tobacco can not be well handled, put in the hhd so early as this, and the sale, we think, may be regarded as encouraging for the new crop.

Louisville sold her first hhd in August at \$10.50 per cwt, a better price, "considering the weight, quality and condition." This beats Clarksville six weeks in time, and \$4.50 per cwt in price.

## PERSONALS.

COL. CLIFTON DANCY, of the "Jarvis Inspection," Jersey city, is in the city, making himself agreeable to the shippers of tobacco.

WM. C. JOHNSON, Esq., of Hadley, Warren county, is in the city selling the weed. Mr. Johnson knows how to handle it, and gets top prices.

BRUCE EVANS, Esq., after a flying visit to his old friends and home in Barren county, is again "on duty" at the Ninth-street Tobacco Warehouse.

OUR excellent young friend W. G. Bridges, of the firm of Spratt & Co., Pickett Warehouse, after a short recreation in the country, is again on duty.

MAJ. B. W. L. HOLT is once more "on the breaks," having returned from quite an extended trip East. The major looks well and hearty, and is ready for business.

JOHN L. HELM, Esq., of the firm of Meguiar, Helm & Co., is with us again, after a flying visit to the country. No truer, cleverer man than he, and things look lonesome and dull when he's away. We are always glad when he returns; so are the girls.

OUR good friend, W. H. Webb, Esq., with Spratt & Co., of the Pickett Tobacco Warehouse, is again at his post, having returned from a short business trip to the country. Those of friend Webb's competitors who are anxious to find out where he's been, just wait awhile until the new crop begins to "roll in;" then you'll know.

JOSEPH K. GANT, Esq., the senior of the firm of J. K. Gant & Sons, Hopkinsville, is visiting our market this week. He don't seem to be wasting away under the depressing effects caused by the change of base in his market, but still holds on to his 250 lbs avoirdupois. Well, Joe; you are right. "Never griever over spilled milk," especially if you spilled it yourself.

OUR old friend, John C. Durrett, of the firm of J. S. Phelps & Co., has just returned from a visit to Barren county, and reports the tobacco crop of that county as now housed; much of it of a very superior quality—especially the late planting. He estimates the crop at about two-thirds of an average. He brought with him and showed us a sample of the crop of W. F. Davidson, Esq., which measures thirty-one inches in length, with good width, and is of a dark rich color. A fine crop of a good farmer.

JOHN C. SHERLEY, Esq., of the firm of Sherley & Glover, is at home again, after a few weeks' trip through Owen, Henry, Carroll, Trimble and Franklin counties. He reports the crop of tobacco in these counties a full average—not more. He says, however, that it will not be so "colory" as usual, nor of so fine a texture. Fears are entertained that it is being damaged to some extent by "stem-rotting," caused by the excessive hot weather and being hung too closely in the house. Mr. Sherley's estimate of the crop may be relied on implicitly, as he always knows what he says, and says only what he knows. We therefore "bank on" his every statement.

HENDERSON Reporter: Only a few days ago Messrs. John Marcum and Ben French completed a most excellent shed barn of immense hanging capacity. They were cautiously particular even in hewing the logs to a certain size, and every log was required to fit. They had hung in their barn about 7,000 lbs of what was said to be the finest tobacco in the whole neighborhood. The firing process had been completed, and the last dying ember destroyed, so they thought; but strange as it may seem, the building was fired last week, sure enough, and burned with its contents to the ground. There was no insurance, and the loss is a heavy one.

We are sorry for Messrs. Marcum and French, but why will not farmers learn to cure their crops without fire? It not only removes the danger and lessens the labor, but tobacco cured by the sun and air sells for 50 per cent. more money.

MR. CYRUS SHOBE, at Oakland Station, an experienced tobacco grower, is out looking for a man that has a large tobacco leaf than he. His was planted on the 5th of July, and is 44x22 inches, of the "apron leaf" quality. Considering the time it was planted, we think his man will be hard to find. There was only about a half crop planted through this section of the country, but what there is can't be beat. Some of the farmers failing to get in full crops of tobacco, sowed grass on the grounds, and the profits will not be greatly lessened by their failure to get their tobacco planted.—*Bowling Green Democrat*.

A RECTORVILLE correspondent of Maysville Enterprise says that section has the largest tobacco crop for several years. J. S. Lee has twenty-two acres, which is the largest crop in one place.

E. M. FLACK, Esq., president of the Tobacco Board of Trade of Hopkinsville, is in the city attending the sales.

FARMERS about Dover, Marion county, Ky., have refused 12c round for their new crop of tobacco.

THE average per acre of the crop of tobacco about Minerva, Mason county, is stated at 1,200 lbs.

TOBACCO in Harrison county is house-burning from too close hanging.

## IMPORTANT TO GROWERS OF TOBACCO.

We take the following from the *Courier-Journal*, and beg leave to indorse what the writer says, and to bespeak for it a careful reading from our readers in Owen, Carroll, Trimble, Henry and the cutting district generally:

It is proper that men should realize the fruits of their labors, but unfortunately credulity is an easy prey to commercial sharpness, and what is proper in this matter is not always realized. We desire to impress, as earnestly as we may, upon the minds of tobacco growers, that their only hope of securing the value of their tobacco is by studiously avoiding the foreign buyers and their agents, who are now beginning their annual campaign among the planters.

The farmers in the cutting districts have lost fortunes in the last three years by selling to those people, for it is no exaggeration to say that the average Kentucky river farmer who thus disposed of his crop simply gave away at least 4 hhd's out of every 10 that he produced. In other words, he sacrificed 40 per cent. of the proceeds of his labor, or \$400 in every \$1,000 of legitimate value. This is an extreme case in degree, but the principle is invariable. The only safety to planters is to sell their tobacco in the open market, for instance on the Louisville breaks.

It is clear that these itinerant buyers, whose agents are now circulating through Owen and other cutting counties, make their profits by private purchases, and are bitter enemies of open markets. The same is true of the stemming districts on lower Green river. The foreign houses, who have built up fortunes at the expense of farmers by avoiding open markets, are naturally hostile to the latter. And here a remark fits in, to which we challenge successful contradiction—that is, the fierce warfare which has been waged during the season against Louisville warehousemen, and through them against the Louisville market, has derived its chief support from parties who are interested in controlling tobacco for Liverpool, Glasgow, Bremen, France and New York.

The diversion from Louisville implies a reversion to the haggling system of private purchase for those markets, by sharp dealers who have every advantage in trafficking with plain farmers. Farmers who ship to Louisville may rely upon it that they will there secure a large percentage of the extra profit which those parties are seeking by buying in the country. Every hhd of Green river stemming and Kentucky river colory tobacco grown in Kentucky should be sold by the growers at the Louisville breaks, in the presence of all the buyers. In no other way can farmers save the profits on their outlay of toil and capital.

There is another large class of buyers who are useful to planters, such as middlemen between the open markets and producers, re-handlers, or packers for home markets, etc. To these our remarks do not apply.

A State Journal correspondent says frost nipped much of the tobacco in Campbell county, and it is now rotting in the house. Some crops have lost fully one-third from this cause.

A WORD TO THE WISE: If you are troubled with a cough or cold, procure a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup at once. Its use may save you from severe sickness. Your druggist keeps it. Price 25 cents.

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I can offer a good partner a bargain, as my business will not permit me to give to my farm the attention it needs. I have some 500 or 600 acres of other lands which I will sell cheap. For further particulars address:

V. S. BOISSEAU, Care of BOISSEAU HOUSE, FRANKLIN, KY.